The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5073. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

More Outrages Committed by the Fenians in Ireland.

Explosive Letters Sent to Prominent Government Officers.

Gen. Napier to Command the British Troops in Abyssinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

More Fenian Outrages—Explosive Letters sent to Prominent Government Officers.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27—Noon.

Another of those fiendish outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood, has just been perpetrated at Dublin. Telegrams from there received to-day give the following particulars:

An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the Post-office at Dublin, directed to prominent officials. Each one of these letters was loaded with explosive materials designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained, but up to this time no person has been killed.

One of the policemen of the city, who received one of these letters was horribly mangled by the explosion which occurred when he opened it.

It is not known how many of these dangerous missives have been dispatched.

Considerable excitement prevails both in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country on the discovery of this, the latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating, and will no doubt probe the matter to the bottom.

The London *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the Fenian question. It says that no less than thirty thousand special constables have been sworn in, and are now serving in London.

The writer calls attention to the grave public danger, and calls on the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

The London Press on Mr. Dickens' Success in America.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27.

Detailed accounts of the success of Mr. DICKENS' readings in Boston and New-York have been received here by mail, and are published, and and commented upon by the London journals.

The *Times* to-day, in an article on the subject, praises the Americans for their magnanimity in giving Mr. DICKENS such a hearty reception.

ABYSSINIA.

Gen. Napier to Command the Army in Abyssinia.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27.

A dispatch from India announces the departure from Bombay of Gen. NAPIER for Massowah to take immediate command of the troops of the British expedition now advancing into the interior of Abyssinia.

FRANCE.

The Coupons of the Italian Bonds.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 27.

The *Moniteur* to-day contains an official notice to the effect that the coupons of the Italian bonds will be paid.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

The Pope has enjoined the ROTHSCHILDS against paying the coupons on the Italian bonds in this city.

AUSTRIA.

Rearrangement of the Austrian Cabinet.

VIENNA, Friday, Dec. 27.

By the rearrangement of the Austrian Cabinet, Baron VON BEUST ceases to be President of the Ministerial Council, but retains the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he has all along held in connection with the former position.

ITALY.

The National Parliament to be Dissolved Jan. 15.

FLORENCE, Friday, Dec. 27.

It is said that Gen. MENABREA has declared his intention to dissolve the National Parliament, now in session, on the 15th proximo, and make an appeal to the country, should another vote unfavorable to the Ministry be adopted before that time.

CANDIA.

Prince Christian to Govern the Cretans.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte has offered to the Cretans an Autonomous Government, and has named Prince CHRISTIAN as its head.

GERMANY.

General Council of the Zollverein.

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

A General Council of the Zollverein, in which all the States of North and South Germany are to be represented for the first time since the late war, will be held in this city in the month of March, 1868.

SAXONY.

Withdrawal of Prussian Troops from Saxony.

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 27.

Prussia to-day commenced withdrawing her troops from all parts of Saxony except the Fortress of Konigstein.

Distillery Burned in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 27.

The distillery of BOYLE, MILLER & Co., on Second, near Sycamore-street, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. The building contained a large lot of whisky. The engines had no effect on the flames, which ceased only when the entire structure fell to the ground and nothing combustible was left. Their loss on building, still, machinery and stock is $515,000, on which there is an insurance of $288,000 in New-York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New-Orleans, and the Liverpool and London companies. The fire extended to Nos. 43 and 45 Broadway, owned by JOHN SWANGIE & Co., and occupied by the Ohio Machine Works. The loss on machinery and buildings is $10,000. The walls of KUHN & Co.'s Tobacco Works were broken in, and the stock was damaged to the amount of $10,000. DELMONICO'S Exchange and J. N. AMERLING'S clothing store were damaged to the amount of $3,000 each.

P. CHAMBERS, Assistant Chief-Engineer of the fire department, was badly injured in the head by a falling wall.

BOYLE, MILLER & Co. were the largest producers of bourbon whisky in the country.

WEST INDIES.

Santa Anna not Going to Mexico—The War in St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 27.

SANTA ANNA denies having any intention of going to Mexico.

The Imperialists here are exultant over the news from St. Domingo. Many engagements have taken place, in which victories are claimed by the Government, but the Baez party is, nevertheless, gaining adherents and strength. The only portion of the island which has proclaimed for BAEZ is the north, where his principal strength lies. BAEZ himself remains at Curacoa.

The Dominican Commissioner PUJOE sails to-morrow for New-York.

JEFFERSON DAVIS leaves to-morrow for New-Orleans.

The brig *Tresita*, at Cardenas, brought the crew of the brig *Jonas Smith*, from Baltimore bound to Matanzas, which was lost the third day after her departure. They were rescued after fourteen days' exposure in an open boat.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 27.

The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock, and reassembled at 6, and is still (9 o'clock) in session. The report of the committee for a draft of the Constitution is still up for consideration.

Protest Against the Alabama Constitution—The Convention Denounced.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

NICHOLAS DAVIS, a prominent Radical of North Alabama, has published a letter fully indorsing the address of Messrs. SEMPLE, SPEED and others, protesting against the proposed Constitution.

The Huntsville *Advocate*, a Radical organ, calls for the reassembling of the Convention to modify the objectionable features of the proposed Constitution; namely, the clause about schools, the franchise and new registration oaths. That paper says, if the Constitution is not modified, environed as we are, and almost in a state of anarchy, its adoption can only be accepted as a choice of evils, not defended as right and proper; but it is in our power to modify the evils now, and for that purpose call the Convention together again.

The Tuscumbia *North Alabamian* repudiates the nominations by the self-constituted political Convention. The Huntsville *Advocate* repudiates the action of the Radical meetings in North Alabama, and says that the white Unionists are ignored and rejected as unsound. The Conservatives all over the State are arousing, and determined to use every effort to defeat the Constitution.

A Riot at Hampton on Christmas Day—A Negro Shot by a Drunken White Man.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

To-day another affray occurred in Hampton by which one man was shot and another almost beaten to death, while several others were injured by flying missiles. About 1 P. M. THOMAS LATTIMER, Deputy Sheriff of Elizabeth City County, who resides in Hampton, had some difficulty with a colored boy some ten or twelve years old, and a colored man came along and took the boy's part. LATTIMER was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, and after abusing the negro a few minutes deliberately pulled out a revolver and shot him through the head. His wounds were dressed by Dr. McLAUGHLIN, and although he still lives, but little hopes are entertained for his recovery. As soon as LATTIMER shot the negro he went into his house and locked himself in. The news among the freedmen spread rapidly, and soon a crowd of them began to assemble about LATTIMER'S house. Some of the citizens, fearing a riot, endeavored to quell the excitement, but seemingly to no purpose. The riot act was then read, but before it was finished stones were hurled through the windows and a rush was made for LATTIMER'S house. He endeavored to escape by jumping through a window, but was met by the mob and beaten almost to death. He was saved by the interference of two or three colored men, who carried him through the crowd to the jail. The riot lasted about half an hour, during which time the excitement was intense. Guns, pistols and stones were used freely, and several persons, non-combatants, were injured. Dr. HOPE is reported to have been shot while dressing the wounds of a colored man, but his wound is not serious. As soon as the riot commenced a messenger was immediately dispatched to the military post about a mile distant, and a guard was at once sent to quell the disturbance.

The Defence of Gen. Custer.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, Dec. 27.

The *Daily Register* to-morrow will contain a long letter, dated at Fort Leavenworth, from Gen. CUSTER to Col. NETTLETON, of Sandusky, making a strong defence against the charges on which he was court-martialed and sentenced to a suspension from command. He meets the charge of cruelty to his men by saying that while on the expedition, surrounded by savages, his men began to desert. This threatened to leave him with a large amount of supplies at the mercy of the savages. A scheme for desertion was formed by a large portion of the remaining men. Eleven who escaped were seen, and Gen. CUSTER ordered a squad of men to proceed and bring them back. A part of the deserters, who were mounted, fled and have not been seen since. The dismounted ones raised their carbines to fire on the pursuers when they were fired on in return, slightly wounding three. They were taken with the command in army wagon ambulances, being unserviceable. Gen. CUSTER complains bitterly of the composition of the court that tried him, four members being his inferiors in rank, and one member, a commissary officer, had been censured by Gen. CUSTER for corruption in issuing ration meat, &c., to the soldiers. The General says he was never absent without leave and should again act in a similar manner with deserters under like circumstances.

Defalcation in the Shawmut Bank, of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 27.

There was some excitement to-day in financial circles on account of a report that the cash of the Receiving Teller of the Shawmut Bank, Mr. BRYANT F. HENRY, fell short to the amount of about $50,000. The following are said to be the facts, so far as ascertained: Mr. HENRY has been absent from the city a week, and his present whereabouts are unknown. The fraud in the account of the Receiving Teller was discovered on Monday last. Two or three days previous, having said that he was obliged to visit Portsmouth for the purpose of settling some business affairs connected with his wife's property. She resides in this city. It is supposed that they stepped across the border into Canada, or went to Europe by steamship. The Shawmut Bank has a capital of $750,000, with a surplus of $150,000, so that this defalcation will not affect the standing of the institution in the least.

Mass Meeting of Chicago Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 27.

The meeting of the Chicago manufacturers at Farnel Hall this evening, to ratify the proceedings of the recent National Convention at Cleveland, was the largest gathering of manufacturers ever assembled in the Northwest. JAMES H. ROWEN presided, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, indorsing the action of the Convention at Cleveland.

Resolved, That we urge upon our Representatives in Congress the necessity of taking such action as will afford the necessary relief to the manufacturing interests of our country, which are now burdened and depressed by excessive and unequal taxation.

Fire in Northeast, Md.

NORTHEAST, Md., Thursday, Dec. 27.

One of the McCullough Iron Company's sheet iron-rolling mills, called "Stoney Chase," was destroyed by fire this evening. As the company has four other mills in operation, the fire will interfere but little with their business. The loss was not ascertained.

Wreck of the Steamship Raleigh.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Dec. 27.

The Captain of the steamship *Ashland*, which arrived here to-day from New-York reports seeing off Charleston a vessel so low in the water that he could not make out her name. It is supposed to be the wreck of the *Raleigh*.

Murder of Chief-Justice Slough in New-Mexico, by a Member of the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 27.

A letter from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, dated the 17th inst., says:

"Chief-Justice SLOUGH was shot by Capt. RYNERSON, a member of the Territorial Senate, last Sunday. The affair grew out of some remarks passed upon Judge SLOUGH by Capt. RYNERSON, during the session of the Senate, which SLOUGH, who was present, pronounced as lies. RYNERSON immediately attacked the Judge, shooting him, and after SLOUGH fell, shooting him again, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died in three days. Judge SLOUGH was Colonel of the First Colorado Cavalry during the war, and at one time commanded at Alexandria."

JACOB SLOPP, an old citizen of Belleville, Ill., whose wife was recently divorced from him, fatally stabbed both her and himself yesterday.

Hon. WILLIAM G. PETTEES, one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis, died yesterday.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAMS, the rich pawn-broker, who was convicted a short time since of buying stolen property knowing it to be such, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor.

The wholesale grocery firm of CARVER, WENDOVER & Co., of this city, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are said to amount to half a million dollars.

Opening of the Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Canada, Friday, Dec. 27.

The opening of the first Quebec Parliament took place at 3 o'clock to-day. A great number of persons lined the street. Among other persons present were the Consuls of France, Spain, the United States, Sweden and Norway and other foreign countries. Col. BLANCHETT was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 27.

A locomotive belonging to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, exploded near Sixteenth-street this morning, killing one man instantly and wounding two others. The locomotive was condemned a year ago, but was kept in use for switching, drawing gravel trains, &c.

Removal of the Directors of the Virginia Lunatic Asylum.

RICHMOND Va., Friday, Dec. 27.

Gen SCHOFIELD, at the request of Gov. PIERPOINT, has issued an order removing the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum for violating a State law in the disbursement of money, and has appointed a Board of army officers in their stead.

Telegraph Cable Across St. John's River, Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Friday, Dec. 27.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon a cable was successfully laid across St. John's River at this point, and the ancient city of St. Augustine is now in telegraphic communication with the world.

A Woman Fatally Shot at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Dec. 27.

EZRA C. WHITE, of Williamsburgh, in a quarrel this morning, shot Mrs. MARIA L. FRENCH through the head, inflicting a fatal wound. He is now in jail in default of $10,000 bail.

Salvage of the Ship Merrimac and Cargo.

KEY WEST, Friday, Dec. 27.

Salvage on the ship *Merrimac* and her cargo has been declared at $6,000. Her expenses for repairs will be about $600.

Fire in South Boston—Loss $30,000.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 27.

The large furniture manufactory of A. J. DELAPORTE & Co., in South Boston, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $30,000; insured for $8,000.

THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation Before the Coroner.

The following evidence was taken on Thursday morning, at the investigation in Buffalo, of the cause of the late railroad accident at Angola:

Benjamin F. Betts, testified: I live at Tonawanda; am engaged in the wood business; was a passenger on the train thrown from the track of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad at Angola on the 19th; got on the train at Brockton; think it was twenty minutes after two o'clock when I got on the train; think we stopped at Dunkirk about ten minutes; the train ran out of Dunkirk at the usual speed of express trains; no accident or detention occurred until we got to Angola; think we stopped at Silver Creek after leaving Dunkirk; think the train stopped at Silver Creek for about two or three minutes; have traveled over the road before on other express trains; think the train was running at a rate of speed not exceeding thirty miles an hour—its usual speed; as we approached Angola I think the speed of the train was reduced, and gave me the impression we were going to stop; I think the train was running a little faster as we passed Angola, on account of the descending grade, and not from any impetus given the cars by the engine; I was in the smoking-car when we passed Angola; the rate of speed of the train was about twenty-five miles an hour between Angola station and twenty rods east thereof; I noticed the rate of speed the train was running at, as I had occasion, in my line of business, to look out frequently for piles of wood; do not think the brakes were applied on the car I was in when we passed Angola; after we passed Angola I felt a trembling motion of the train, and then I felt a relief, as if a connection had been broken; I felt the jar immediately after the accident; I then heard the whistle; did not hear but one whistle; at the time I felt the jar I think the car I was on was nearly on the creek bridge; at the time I heard the whistle I think the smoking car was just leaving the bridge; immediately upon hearing the whistle I think the brakes were heavily applied and the engine reversed; when I felt the jar I went to the forward door, and somebody said a car had run off the bridge; I then jumped off the car, before the train had fully stopped, and ran back to the highway bridge; after I jumped from the car I do not think the train ran on more than thirty feet; I think the point where I jumped off the car was thirty rods northwest of the highway; I hastened back toward the scene of the accident; did not feel any tremulous motion to the car I was in when passing over the frog; as I got to the highway bridge I saw the second car; I met a lady and gentleman passing under the highway bridge, and immediately assisted the lady in getting to Mr. Southwick's house; when I got into the house a lady there told me where there were some pails, and I ran and got five milk pails, as I saw smoke coming up from the car which went off the bridge, and it struck me it was on fire; I ran to the burning car and assisted in getting Mr. Patterson out of the wreck; I think everything was done that could be under the circumstances, and all we saved from the wreck that it was possible to get out; the bank was steep, and it was with great difficulty we could work around the car; the car was lying bottom upward, with the lower end nearer the abutment of the bridge than the upper; the door of the car at the upper end was so we could get in and stand upright; the lower end of the car was an indiscriminate mass of broken seats, passengers, timber, &c.; on entering the car to get Mr. Patterson out I saw four persons lying in the wreck, three of them being apparently dead, a fourth one was alive, but died when we tried to assist him; I saw an old gentleman and lady rescued alive; I saw eleven dead bodies taken out of the car, and five who were taken out alive; I went to the burned car before the accident, but did not go in, as I met a lady who informed me the rear car was full; I saw the forward truck of the car, but not the rear one; did not notice that a wheel was broken on the truck; the trucks were lying down the bank about twelve feet from the top of the car; the top of the car was about ten feet from the fence; the fence ran along the brow of the creek bank; I helped to tear down the fence to get the wounded through; the distance from the fence to the edge of the creek is, I should think, between eighty and ninety feet; in the car in which I was seated there was a bell-cord passing through; I think the bell-cord was pulled at the time of the accident; I thought I recognized Mr. Stephen Stewart among those who were in the car while it was burning; I had been introduced to him that day; saw the bodies as they lay at the dead-house; some of the persons I saw at the Soldier's Home were those I saw taken from the wreck; none of the eleven dead I saw were burned up.

Mr. SMITH, counsel for the Company, stated that the car inspectors at Erie and Dunkirk, and the telegraph operators on duty at Silver Creek and Angola at the time of the accident, were present and would give their evidence when called upon.

John P. Gaston, testified; Was telegraph operator at Silver Creek at the time of the accident; was the operator on duty at Silver Creek, attending upon all communications relative to the New-York express train on the 18th of December; do not know what time the train left Erie or Dunkirk; the train left Silver Creek at 2:49 P. M. on the 18th; I immediately reported over the line the time the train left Silver Creek; did not receive any instructions relative to the train either before or after its arrival at Silver Creek; all passenger trains take wood and water at Silver Creek; the train of the 18th took wood and water, and, I think, stopped about five or eight minutes; we do not note the arrival of passenger trains; could not swear that the clock was correct, but suppose it was; I do not think the clock had been altered for a week previous to the accident; we get reports from Buffalo in order to keep our time correct; I think the day express going east passed Silver Creek nearly on time.

J. M. Newton, testified: Live at Angola; am agent and day operator at Angola station for the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; was there on the 18th instant; received the time from Silver Creek that the New-York express left there; it was prior to the arrival of the train, about fifty minutes after two o'clock; the operator at Silver Creek telegraphed that the New-York express had left there at forty-nine minutes after two o'clock; the train passed Angola at ten minutes after three P. M.; the running time from Silver Creek to Angola is twenty minutes; the time occupied by the New-York express Dec. 18 was twenty-one and a half minutes; it was about a minute behind time; I looked at my clock just as the last car was passing the station; I have every reason to believe my clock was correct; do not know whether I set my clock on the 18th or not; know that there was one day that I failed to correct the time, but cannot remember which day it was; reported all trains by the clock that day, and think if it had been wrong I would have known it; for a week previous to the accident I tried to regulate the clock, as it varied from a half to three-quarters of a minute in a day; I received no instructions that I was to deliver, affecting the movement of the train; I received an order from the train dispatcher for way freight train No. 6 to run to Lake View or Buffalo ahead of the New-York Express; I received the dispatch from J. Desmond, Buffalo; it was about ten minutes after two when I received the dispatch.

Mr. NEWTON was still on the stand at the close of this report, which we take from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Proposed Conference—Public Sentiment in Italy—The Abyssinian Question—The French Budget—Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif—Health of the Pope—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

In my last I expressed the general belief here that the Conference had received its *coup de grace* from the declarations of M. ROUHER. The Government of His Imperial Majesty, it seems, does not share that conviction. An article published in the *Moniteur du Soir* immediately after the debate resumes in a sanguine tone the grounds on which it hopes the negotiations will be brought to a favorable issue. "Desiring in their earnest sympathy for Italian unity, the oblivion of the hatred and reciprocal distrust which divide Italy and the Holy See, the Emperor and his advisers are anxious to hasten the moment when, its unity constituted, it will comprehend that its *rôle* is to defend the sovereignty of the Pope," and it adds that "they believe that the counsels of Europe will exercise a happy influence in securing the success of this idea of conciliation." If the optimism which suggests such convictions has not been dispelled by the articles of the European journals, and the debates in the Italian Parliament, I shall be tempted to believe that the Emperor and his advisers, in adopting the *syllabus* as the rule of their religious and political faith, have also come to the conclusion that we are entering upon another age of miracles.

But, as before arriving at this, human means cannot be altogehter discarded, it becomes necessary to have recourse to some plan by which the preliminary obstacles will be overcome. That which, in the now altered aspect of the question, seems to the Government most feasible, is the neutralization of the Pontifical States on the basis of the territorial *statu quo*. It is asserted that the representatives at Paris of the four Great Powers—England, Russia, Prussia and Austria—who, with France, would naturally exercise the most influence in a conference, have been sounded to know how far this proposition would be likely to be acceptable to their Governments. It is said that all declared that they had no objection to offer to the neutralization of the States of the Church, but that it was observed by two of them, (probably the representatives of England and Prussia,) that the question of the guarantee of this neutrality by means of a Congress, and especially in view of the obligations resulting from the signature of a protocol, presented difficulties that were almost insurmountable. Without such a guarantee, I need not add, the project of neutralization is all moonshine. A mere declaration of opinion would have no binding effect upon the inclinations of the members of the Conference. It would simply be laughed at by Italy, who would see in this very hesitation to complete the formula an encouragement to persevere with her designs.

THE FEELING IN ITALY.

You will have seen by the debates in the Italian Chambers that the fierce "Jamais" of finality, ROUHER, has in no degree alarmed Italian statesmen, and that the Menabrea ministry, no more than its predecessors, is disposed to abandon that cardinal principle of all patriotic Italians—"Rome Capital." The only effect of M. ROUHER'S intemperate declarations has been to unite all classes, the Republicans included, on a policy of opportunity. Of the bitter feelings which the acrimonious tone of the debates in the French Chambers has aroused, you can judge from the following brief extracts from the leading journals of Italy. "The Senate has deserved well of the nation" says the Florence *Gazette*. "The Torrearsa order of the day is a dignified reply to the intriguing foreigners who dare to assert that Rome shall never belong to Italy. In placing on one side the Italian declaration, and on the other the provocations and insults which come from across the Alps, we arrive at the conviction that Italy will undoubtedly triumph at last, because justice and right are with her, and because the reason and nature of things conquer all obstacles, all sophisms, and all subterfuges. We alluded the other day to the words of GALILEO. Well! the very name of that great Italian citizen—to every one acquainted with history—repeats to the world and M. ROUHER that Rome sooner or later will inevitably belong to Italy." Speaking of the declarations of M. ROUHER, the Piedmontese *Gazette* says: "No example exists of a similar want of judgment in the annals of European Parliamentary history. Never has an Italian spoken of NAPOLEON III. as a French minister dared to speak of VICTOR EMMANUEL." "French policy," says the *Nazione* of Florence, has just been defined in a manner so clear and distinct that an urgent necessity arises for the new tendency of this policy to excite the attention of all Europe in order that it may be known whether the Empire of Charlemagne or that of the Great NAPOLEON is to be inaugurated in Europe under the guise of religion." "To insolent provocations and haughty incivilities," says the Turin *Gazette*, "Italy must reply by the voice of her representatives, and we await from the Chamber of Deputies a proposition of an explicit and equally practical determination, and which should at once be accepted by the Gualterio-Menabrea ministry."

These few extracts suffice to give an idea of the temper which French ministerial indiscretions have aroused among the Italian people. Their effect has been to lose France an ally that might have been invaluable in future complications, to increase the distrust felt in regard to her external policy by the other European Powers, and to saddle her with obligations which are opposed to all her principles and antecedents. How long the French people will be disposed to submit to such a programme is a question which I cannot take upon myself to answer. One thing, however, is certain—that it is not in the power of reactionary influences to fix a remote limit to their endurance.

THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

What a compensation for the dangers that beset him it must be for King THEODORE to learn that he is such an object of disquietude and jealousy to European statesmen. The preparations which are being made by England to invade his territory are of a nature to show that while the wrongs of her subjects are the pretext, the desire of conquest and the wish to strengthen herself are the real objects of the expedition. This being the case, it is not unnatural that French interest in the East should take the alarm. There is not a step taken by either Russia or England in that direction which does not at once arouse public susceptibility here. If I am rightly informed, explanations have already been asked from the Court of St. James on the subject. What the precise nature of the reply is I do not know; but we shall probably learn something definite in regard to it as soon as M. BELMONTET'S interpellation comes to be discussed before the Legislative body.

PROPOSED CONFEDERATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The question of a federative union between France and Belgium is beginning to occupy a good deal of attention here. Now that Italy is alienated, it is thought desirable by a measure of this sort, to form a counterpoise to the consolidated strength of Germany. It is intended that the realization of the scheme would not only tend to materially enrich Belgium, but to protect her against all chances of absorption. Isolated as she is between the French and Prussian Empires, she could not, it is said, survive the collision of the two great Powers. There may be some truth in this, but if I have an advice to give Belgium it is to await quietly the contemplated danger. It is to the interest of the other European Governments that she should not lose her independence, and it is better for her to abide the risk than to voluntarily hasten it. Federation with France means nothing but absorption. The invitation to a closer union with her, is merely a repetition of that of the spider to the fly. Let her beware of it.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The delay in the presentation of the budget of 1867 to the legislative body is beginning to excite impatience. After the enunciation of a foreign policy so prolific of trouble people naturally want to see what it is likely to cost them. The reason of the delay is, it is stated, the fact that the elements of the budget have not as yet been furnished by the different departments to the Ministry of Finance. This may be the case, but it may also be due to the unwillingness of the Government to present its little bill of expenses until the interpellations in the Chambers and the debate on the Army Bill are gone through with.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Toward the close of the debate on the German and Italian interpellations on Tuesday, an incident occurred, which, for execrable taste and violence, fully equaled any of the episodes of a similar character which have occurred in our Congress. The Viscomte DE KERVEGUEN, whom the *Figaro* describes "as an asthmatic Hercules who has the faculty of exciting merriment without being in the least funny," took it into his head to read a letter from an obscure Belgian journal called the *Finance*, charging certain of the independent and opposition journals of Paris with being subsidized by the Prussian Government. "One large journal," he said, "which boasts of representing France and having a million of readers, received from Berlin the sum of 600,000 francs; another, which pretended to enter drawing-rooms and good company, only pocketed 300,000 francs, because its reputation was gone from having so frequently sold itself; a third, which only dated from the campaign of 1859, touched merely 156,000 francs; the fourth, a still younger journal, was only estimated at 100,000 francs; the fifth, which had just changed its skin and its proprietor, had 250,000 francs."

It would be impossible to describe the effect which the reading of these charges had upon the Chamber. The members of the Opposition gave way to a violent outburst of indignation, and even some of the habitual supporters of the Government could not restrain their annoyance at an indiscretion which identified them with the lowest and most dishonorable system of tactics known to party warfare. Had it not been for the prompt and energetic interference of the President, there would probably have been a collision between the speaker and M. GUEROULT of the *Opinion National*, one of the journals assailed, and who approached M. KERVEGUEN evidently with some such purpose.

M. SCHNEIDER has the character of being a very able and impartial presiding officer, but I cannot understand how he could have permitted M. DE KERVEGUEN to continue after the first passage or two of the letter had revealed its character. By stopping him at once he would have saved the Chamber from a scene which lowered its dignity, and which has led to further troublesome consequences.

After the close of the sitting the following letter was addressed to M. DE KERVEGUEN:

PARIS, Dec. 10—8 P. M.

SIR: You have read at the tribune of the Legislative body some odious calumnies against the French Liberal Press. As our laws do not admit proof of defamation, we, the principal editors of two of the journals named by you, call upon you to prove your allegations before a court of honor. We cite you before a commission of arbitration, composed of M. SCHNEIDER and two of our colleagues, MM. JULES FAVRE and MARIE. You on your side will choose two members of the legislative body to complete this tribunal, the mission of which will be to proclaim the truth and denounce the calumniators.

AD. GUEROULT,
Chief Editor of the *Opinion Nationale*.
L. HAVIN,
Political Director of the *Siecle*.

To this M. KERVEGUEN sent the following reply:

PARIS, Dec. 11, 1867.

To MM. Havin and Gueroult.

GENTLEMEN: I only received this morning the collective letter which you have done me the honor to address to me under date of yesterday, Dec. 10.

I accept your proposition and, in consequence, have requested my colleagues MM. le Marquis D'ANDELARRE and MARTEL to be good enough to unite with MM. JULES FAVRE and MARIE to constitute the jury of honor which you desire.

These gentlemen are at the disposition of MM. MARIE and JULES FAVRE.

Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration. KERVEGUEN, Deputy.

This letter was followed by the following reflections in the *Siècle* of yesterday, and to which the joint names of M. HAVIN and M. GUEROULT are attached:

"We congratulate ourselves on M. KERVEGUEN'S acceptance of the tribunal to which we have deferred. If we have chosen a commission of arbitration, it is because a jury of this kind cannot be restrained by any impediment derived from the law. The widest liberty will therefore be left to M. KERVEGUEN to justify the motives that determined him to carry to the tribune of the legislative body the calumnies of which he has rendered himself the responsible publisher. We give in advance to the honorable members of the Commission the fullest powers to cast light on matters which interest at once the dignity of the Chamber of which we are members, and the honor of the French Liberal Press, to which we belong."

It is stated that M. SCHNEIDER has refused to preside over the jury, from motives of delicacy connected with his position as President of the Chamber. It is added that he has recommended that the number of arbitrators shall be increased by three, and that their decision shall be final.

Thus the matter stands for the moment. It is stated that the Commission is to meet to-day, but it is not likely that any decision will be come to before I close my letter. I need not say that its conclusions are looked forward to with a good deal of curiosity. In the meanwhile, I may observe that the reference of such a matter to a tribunal of this character exhibits a strange condition of feeling on the part of the French Press. Their position, social and otherwise, must indeed differ widely from that of the Press of other countries, when they can consent to go before a self-constituted and irresponsible tribunal on charges advanced without a shadow of proof, and which have not even an air of probability. There was but one way of treating the individual who made himself the mouthpiece of such calumnies, and that was to leave him to the judgment of the public. The Chamber, through M. BERRYER, did enough to vindicate the honor of the Deputies and journalists assailed, without its being necessary for them to take any further steps in the matter. The care which M. KERVEGUEN took to protest against his being responsible for the scandals to which he gave circulation, and the fact of his being sheltered from punishment by his legislative functions, imparted to the whole proceeding such a contemptible character that anything like a serious reply seemed out of place. This was the feeling of the Chamber, and it was equally the impression outside. By the course which has been since pursued the parties attacked have not improved their position. The public ask how it happens that they should feel susceptible to the point of placing their calumniators in a position which would imply that there was some ground for his charge. The honor of no man can be affected by statements advanced in a manner so entirely reckless and irresponsible. To admit M. DE KERVEGUEN, therefore, to privileges which, in the eyes of all honorable men, he had forfeited by his proceeding, is not only a great mistake but an evil precedent. It will render the functions of the journalist already made difficult enough by the operation of a rigorous and capricious censorship, still harder to fulfill independently.

HEALTH OF THE POPE—PROPOSED VISIT OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO ROME.

I mentioned to you in one of my recent letters that the health of the Pope was visibly declining and was occasioning serious uneasiness to his physicians. The anxieties through which he has passed for the last two months have had such a prostrating effect on his system that it is feared he may not be able to rally. Letters received here yesterday would go to confirm this apprehension, and it is stated that the College of Cardinals, taking into consideration the critical position of the Holy See, have, with the Holy Father's approbation, decided upon at once naming his successor in order that there shall be no interregnum after his death. The nomination will, of course, be made known simultaneously with that event whenever it takes place.

Another rumor which has just reached here by way of Vienna, attributes to the Emperor NAPOLEON the intention of paying the Pope a visit at Rome. Whether it be the intention of obtaining absolution for his sins, political and otherwise, or of furnishing a pretext for the reëntrance of the French troops into the Eternal City is a matter for speculation. I give you the report without in any way vouching for its correctness. At the same time I may add that in the curious turn which affairs are taking here, there would be nothing surprising in his Imperial Majesty undertaking a religious pilgrimage any where, Mecca not excepted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNEASINESS.

I can give you no more convincing proof of the disquietude which continues to prevail here touching the political situation, than the accumulation of unemployed capital which is taking place in the Bank of France. In its last statement there is set down under this head the enormous sum of 1,914,648 francs. Need I add that business of every kind is at a stand-still, and that on the Bourse there is an utter absence of confidence. Our normal condition at present is apprehensive. The course pursued by the Government on the Roman question is in a great measure to be charged with this.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Next Legislature and the State House—An Important Railroad Suit—Liquid Fuel a Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Legislature meets on the first day of next month, but the opinion is expressed that the "unreconstructed" condition of the State House will render a prorogation of the Legislature necessary, or its adjournment to some other building. The extensive repairs and alterations contemplated have dragged their slow length along, and the visitor to the ancient pile on Beacon Hill finds himself in the midst of an "admired disorder" that would be anything but pleasant to the assembled wisdom of the State. The chaos of brick and marble and the damp plastering and the unfinished hydating apparatus are suggestive of coughs, colds, rheumatic pains, and pills and cordial, and if the members elect do not come together well provided with flannels and pocket-pistols there will be a frightful mortality in the "General Court." But Speaker STONE, one of the Commissioners, promises to evolve order out of chaos in due time, and that too within the cost of the estimates. Upon the assembling of the Legislature a large amount of important business will be immediately thrust upon it. The repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law, and the substitution of a License law in its place, will be among the first things acted upon. According to the last classification the House stands 172 Republicans and 67 Democrats; on the rum question, 185 licenses to 154 prohibition. The "liberal" Republicans constitute a clear majority of the House. In the Senate a majority of the Republicans are Prohibitionists. Of the twenty-four license men ten may be classed Democratic. Politically, the Senate stands thirty Republicans to ten Democrats. The House consists of 239 members. A little over one-third of the whole number have had some legislative experience. Mr. BROWNELL, of Westport, has been elected to the House eight times. In the Senate thirty-two of the members have had considerable experience in the administration of public affairs. Last year there were two colored men in the House; this year there is only one. He will take his seat as a cypher, although his presence will serve to remind us that the old Commonwealth has not yet wholly abandoned the idea that the negro is the equal of the white man, at the ballot-box, at least. The new Legislature for the most part being the creature of the P. L. L., of course there is a battalion of office-seekers who desire to serve the "dear people," and at the same time realize the promises made to the faithful during the canvass. There are no less than thirty aspirants for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate. In the House a number of gentlemen are talked of for Speaker, prominent among whom is HARVEY JEWELL, of Boston, one of the ablest men in that body. The message of Gov. BULLOCK will relate mainly to State affairs, and he will dwell at considerable length upon the subject of regulating the use and sale of intoxicating liquors viewed in the light of the verdict of the people as rendered at the late election.

THE PROGRESS OF LIQUID FUEL.

A few days since a number of scientific gentlemen and others, interested in the subject of economising the present cost of generating steam for mechanical purposes, were invited to the Messrs. CHICKERINGS' factory to witness the operations and results of the use of liquid fuel for generating steam, as recently applied under two of the boilers of that establishment. The fires produced the most wonderful results. It was found that, after an operation of two weeks, the consumption of coal during that time was from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per day less by the use of Col. FOOTE'S invention; that the actual saving in an economical point of view, was equal to from thirty-five to forty per cent.; and that more steam was generated in a given time than ever before, and no difficulty, as heretofore, was experienced in maintaining the requisite amount of steam. It was observed that, while no change of boiler or furnace or machinery is required, no extra skill or labor in managing it, and freeness from accident or fire, and that it does not get out of order, are among the advantages of this process. The character of the flame produced was of a uniform color, intense and voluminous, often reaching forty feet in length. The combustion was complete. Good judges said they had never before seen such a "fearful fire" under a boiler. In view of these important facts, it may now be said that the use of liquid fuel does all that is claimed for it.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.

An important railroad suit growing out of a charter granted to the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation by the last Legislature, enabling that Company to extend their track to tide-water over the old Grand Junction Railroad track through Cambridge, Somerville and Chelsea to East Boston, has just been closed before a sheriff's jury, which has had the matter under consideration for seventeen days. A portion of the route thus authorized was held by the East Boston Freight Railway Company and had for years fallen into disuse, a condition which under ordinary circumstances would have involved a forfeiture of its charter. This corporation, upon being notified of the granting of the charter to the Boston and Worcester Corporation, immediately laid claim to this section and began a suit in which the damages were set at a very large amount. The matter was first placed before the County Commissioners who, after considerable inquiry, failed to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and as a final resort referred the claim to the Sheriff as above stated. The jury impanneled by him have now returned a sealed verdict, which will not be made public until formally opened in a court of law. Interested parties, however, impatient at the delay that must be caused by the usual method of proceedings, have left no stone unturned to satisfy themselves of the result, and have so far succeded as to obtain a semi-authorized statement that the claim has been adjudged good, and that damages have been awarded in favor of the East Boston Freight Railway Corporation to an amount a little in excess of $500,000. It now appears that this result proves entirely satisfactory to the Directors of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, (lately merged with the Boston and Albany,) as it nearly cancels obligations of the East Boston Freight Railway Company, now in the hands of the respondents to the action. VIGIL.

The Political Campaign in New-Hampshire.

A Concord dispatch of the 26th inst., which gives the organization of the New-Hampshire Republican State Central Committee, adds: It appears to be the unanimous opinion of the Committee that, on the part of the Republicans, the campaign in vigor, earnestness, enthusiasm and well directed labor, must be one which shall be without a parallel in the political history of New-Hampshire, and above all, that the work must commence immediately. A thorough canvass of voters will be entered upon at once. Grant Clubs are to be organized in all sections of the State. Arrangements for public speaking will be promptly made, and the services of some of the best stump orators in the country will be secured. Members of the Committee state that in nearly every portion of the Commonwealth the Republicans are active and alert.

THE FINANCES.

Our Early System of Financiering—Letter from Hon. John C. Hamilton.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes correspondence between Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Ohio, and Hon. JOHN C. HAMILTON, of New-York, a descendant of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, first Secretary of the Treasury, in which Mr. LAWRENCE requested Mr. HAMILTON to give his views on the question how far the early financial policy of our Government is applicable to our existing condition, and Mr. HAMILTON, in reply, after expressing his belief that it is fully applicable to it, gives a brief account of that system. Mr. HAMILTON says:

"Having presented a plan for funding the debt, and a revenue system, the first Secretary of the Treasury, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, proposed an inviolable sinking fund. 'He ardently wishes,' he stated, 'to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States—that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment.' This he regards as the true secret of rendering public credit immortal, and he presumes it is difficult to conceive a situation in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim. At least, he feels unfeigned solicitude that this may be attempted by the United States, and that they may commence their measures for the establishment of public credit with the observance of it.' 'The means of extinguishment here adverted to were twofold: 1. The establishing, at the time of contracting a debt, funds for the reimbursement of the principal, as well as for the payment of interest within a determined period. 2. The making it a part of the contract that the fund so established shall be inviolably applied to its object.' This suggestion was adopted, and a sinking fund was established on a plan which, rendering it inviolable, preserved it from the failure which attended that of Great Britain, and fulfilled all that it promised. * * * Never in the history of nations was a more triumphant result of a sagacious policy faithfully adhered to by two great adverse parties, and, what is more important as an example, never was there such a triumph of a sacred observance of public faith. Wherefore ought not this rich example to be followed and adhered to? It is a matter of simple calculation to show that the application annually of a trifle more than one per cent. of the whole present debt—that is, $25,000,000—will extinguish this debt in thirty-three years. So the able financier, whose success in sustaining our Government during its recent contest for its existence cannot be too highly appreciated, knew and more than once proposed. * * * * It was to have been hoped, indeed expected, that when the recent rebellion was crushed this great measure of a systematic, assured reduction would have been permanently established. It was not done; but the dangerous policy was adopted, not as merely temporary, but as a settled plan, of accumulating successive sums in the Treasury to discharge at will portions of the principal of the debt; and, as necessary to this purpose, of retaining an amount of taxation most injurious to the interests of the country, and most oppressive in its various burdens."

The Private Claims Against the Russian Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a letter from Secretary SEWARD to Minister CLAY, reviewing the facts in relation to the claim by BENJAMIN W. PERKINS against the Russian Government for half a million dollars for two alleged breaches of contract, one having been made by Mr. STOECKL, the Russian Minister, in June, 1855, for a quantity of powder, and the other by Capt. LILIENFELDT, Jan. 12, 1856, for 35,000 stands of arms. Mr. SEWARD'S letter is in reply to a communication from Mr. TOLSTOY, Russian adjunct Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Hon. JOHN APPLETON, Mr. CLAY'S predecessor, who had requested a hearing of the claims. The grounds assumed by Mr. FOLSTOY were not deemed conclusive by our Government. In regard to the powder contract, he objected that there was no formal written contract, while, in such a case, verbal contracts are as valid as written ones, the only difference being as to the mode of proof. Indeed, PERKINS did write and sign the terms by which he was to be bound, and delivered them to Mr. STOECKL, at his request, as shown by the proof; and the agreement thus made and signed by one party could not well be held by the other to be treated as valid or void at convenience. Secretary SEWARD then sums up the proofs filed by Mr. PERKINS to show that a contract was made for as much as 150 tons of powder, and says that until successfully met by counter proof or the impeachment of the witnesses, it is deemed sufficient to prove, according to the commercial laws of the United States, that the contract was made.

The contract for arms Mr. TOLSTOY claims was settled in the Courts of New-York by the acceptance of $200 by Mr. PERKINS, at his own suggestion, from Mr. LILIENFELDT; but in this he must have been misinformed, both as to the law and as to the facts. When a contract is made by any person in behalf of his Government he is not responsible upon it if he discloses his official relation, and a suit against him, whatever its termination, would not destroy the right of the other party to demand satisfaction of the Government. And in this case it appears conclusively that the sum of $200 was accepted only so far as LILIENFELDT was personally concerned, and not to discharge the claim against the Russian Government.

Besides, it appears that the contract for the arms was not sought by PERKINS, but was pressed upon him by LILIENFELDT, acting in the name of the Russian Government, and the action against him was brought after he had failed to comply with his contract, and having made a similar contract with SAMUEL COLT for a part of the same lot of arms, was about to depart from the country, leaving PERKINS to get clear of his various agreements for the purchase and alteration of arms as best he could, at the same time studiously avoiding an interview with PERKINS. After the suit was instituted LILIENFELDT was found with great difficulty, and when he at length appeared in Court he moved for heavy bond for costs, which PERKINS was unable to give. Continuing to press this motion for costs and contingent expenses, PERKINS finally at the suggestion of his counsel accepted his offer of $200, he being unable to proceed for the want of means, and because, as LILIENFELDT was an agent, no judgment could be obtained against him personally. The Russian Government was not a party to that suit; its sovereignty was in nowise impleaded. Such being the case, it is difficult to see how it can claim the benefit of a discharge, by virtue of a proceeding in which it would not have been bound. If the Russian Government had permitted its name to appear as a defendant in the suit, and tendered PERKINS the opportunity of a fair trial on the merits of the case, the result claimed by Mr. TOLSTOY would readily be conceded.

The Secretary concludes that in view of these facts, and in consideration of the principles of municipal and international law and comity stated, this Government is of opinion that Mr. PERKINS is entitled to a full and fair hearing of the merits of his demand on the Imperial Government of Russia; which, it is not doubted, will be conceded, in such mode as may best comport with that exalted dignity and high sense of justice for which it is distinguished among nations. The letter was written in 1861, soon after Mr. CLAY reached St. Petersburgh.

Senator Sherman's Funding Bill—Other Matters.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

Some of the most Conservative members of the Senate say they wont vote for Senator SHERMAN'S Funding bill, and the furthest they will go is to pass a bill providing for a long bond at a low rate of interest, which people can take if they choose. SHERMAN is confident, however, of its passage substantially as it was reported. Though FESSENDEN is not on the Financial Committee, he takes a prominent part in the discussion of financial resources, and he is not partial to SHERMAN'S schemes.

The friends of Mr. CHASE do not concede that his chances for the Presidential nomination are lost. They point with confidence to the fact that the Southern States will vote for him if they can get into the National Convention. To this end many of the Radicals in Congress will attempt to hasten reconstruction.

An elegant book called *The Lincoln Memorial* is just out from the Government printing-office. It was prepared under Secretary SEWARD'S superintendence. Congress authorized it. Three thousand copies are printed. Only one copy is given to a member of Congress. Foreign Governments and societies which in any manner noticed the death of Mr. LINCOLN are to have copies.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LADY.—A highly respectable lady, Mrs. M. NASH, residing at No. 170 Hudson-street, Hoboken, left her home about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening last, with the intention of calling on a friend, since which time no tidings of her whereabouts have been obtained. Mrs. NASH, who was of an exceedingly delicate constitution, had suffered for nearly a week from an almost total loss of sleep, during which time she had taken but little nourishment. In this condition it is believed that Mrs. NASH was overtaken by the severe storm which set in shortly after her leaving home, was overcome and bewildered, and was found by some kind person and taken to their home in one of the neighboring cities. She was rather tall, slight built, with light complexion, blue eyes and dark hair. She was dressed in a red and black woolen dress, alpine knit shawl, with white fringe, and a dark-colored hood. Notice has been sent to the Police Headquarters in New-York, Jersey City and elsewhere.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Fenian Outrage at Clerkenwell—Anticipated Danger of a War of Races—The Christmas Books and Annuals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867.

The papers by this mail will carry an account of the latest manifestation of Irish patriotism. When the policeman BRETT was murdered at Manchester, there were not wanting many who said that England "had no right" to hang his murderers, and the processions of Fenians which have been held in various places to do honor to the memory of the executed felons may have been sympathized with by a portion of the public. What, I should like to know, can the defenders of Fenianism say in extenuation of the atrocious outrage committed yesterday afternoon? In a part of the town where poor, hard-working people reside, a party of villains exploded some kind of infernal machine, with the object of liberating two Fenians from prison, and in so doing murdered horribly five or six innocent passers-by, and mutilated forty more, so that the street was covered with blood, and the nearest hospital looked like butchers' shambles. Would you have England encourage such crimes as these because they are perpetrated under the name of love of country? Who were the victims yesterday of this most dastardly and wicked plot? Policemen, or others employed by the authorities? No, Sir—not even such persons as these. Poor bedridden old men—women in their confinement—little children passing by—these were struck down by the assassins, whom some American papers bid us respect as heroes. Was it accidental, then? you will say. Not at all. The man who fired the barrel which caused this fearful havoc actually appears to have tempted little children to stand by, probably to make it appear that he was playing with them, and to cover his real design. One poor little boy, 13 years of age, now lying in the hospital, gives an artless account of the circumstances. A man (who is described by the other eye-witness as an unmistakable Irish-American, with "goatee" and all the rest of it,) came out from a house carrying the barrel, and put it against the prison wall. He had a long squib in each hand, and one of them "he gave to some boys who were playing in the street." Why did not the villain send these poor children away before firing the barrel? Because the "glory of old Ireland" was at stake, and what are human lives to an "Irish-American?" Surely it is a little unjust that America should reproach England for striking a blow in self-defence at assassins who come to us from her shores! Let those who defend Fenianism and all its doings say how they would like to have their own children foully murdered or mutilated in the street, "for the honor of ould Ireland." What would you have done to a rebel during the war who shot down one of your citizens in the midst of New-York? Would his plea of "patriotism" have saved his neck?

It is the poor who are now bereaved and beggared by the "heroes" whose cause looks so noble across the Atlantic. In this fact lies the greatest peril to Fenianism which it has yet had to encounter. From one end of the country to the other a hatred of the conspiracy, as a mere blind for murder and robbery, will spring up. The English lower orders will now understand better what Fenianism really is, for it has slaughtered their own little ones in the street; and woe to the men who now go about the poorer quarters of the town proclaiming an Irish Republic! I have long dreaded the thought of some such feeling as this being aroused, lest the day should come when a fearful retribution would be worked upon the Irish by their fellow-laborers in every workshop and in every field. Do you suppose that such incidents as these can happen and the English people look patiently and quietly on? The account is only part of yesterday's horrible story:

> "The hands of a boy, about eleven years old, were so frightfully wounded that all his fingers except two, and both his thumbs, had to be removed. A woman, who had sustained a severe fracture, was to all appearance on the point of death on her admission, but she rallied a little afterward, and later in the evening her condition inspired hope. A girl named ANNE CROSS, eight years old, had her left knee fearfully lacerated. *She was on her way home with a jug of milk for which her mother had sent her when she was injured by the explosion.*"

Shall we hear from America again that it is wrong to punish ruffians who plot and commit these crimes? Are we to sit down and let a general massacre begin in our streets? The poor will avenge themselves, and by-and-bye you will see the dealing with the Fenians taken out of the hands of Government altogether. I say this with deep pain and regret. I was one of the first to recognize the power of the Fenian conspiracy, and often have I urged the necessity of an impartial investigation of the complaints of the Irish people. But it is too late now. The cry of "Ireland's wrongs," we now discover, has always been a mere pretext. The Irish want no reforms—they *dread* reform, lest it should deprive them of American sympathies. Mr. F. MAGUIRE, M. P., has just published a book called *The Irish Americain*, of which I dare say you will hear more hereafter. He confirms the statement of the American Fenian concerning which I wrote to you lately. "The thoroughgoing Fenians," he says, (remember Mr. MAGUIRE is an Irishman,) "whether leaders, orators, or rank and file, would, if anything, prefer that the admitted causes of Irish discontent should not be removed. * * If half a dozen new grievances could be improvised to-morrow, their announcement would be hailed with gladness by those who desire to keep alive the Fenian organization, and impart a more vengeful spirit to the feeling against England. A grievance redressed is a weapon broken." Yes, the Irish are obliged to hunt for grievances, and then cannot find them. Ask any Fenian whom you may meet to tell you precisely what are the wrongs of Ireland—ask him to point you out any inequalities of laws in the United Kingdom—and see what answer he will make. That Irishmen of a certain type hate England is admitted—I cannot pretend to explain the cause. Allow that England deserves it, and is that any reason why a score or more poor industrious families should lose all their little property, and have their sick and their young ones killed, by a set of miscreants who come over from America whining about Irish wrongs! There is no cry for revenge here to-day. I believe the country is sad over these occurrences. Says one writer in a daily paper, "It is, indeed, heart-rending to hear of little children four and five years old torn and mangled, to find youth and age involved in a common destruction. It is terrible to think that there are, no doubt, still among us others planning outrages equally dastardly and deadly, and that any day may bring some disastrous news." But I would not say that a cruel and pitiless spirit will always be exercised by the Fenians alone. We shall have sorrowful work this Winter if things go on as they are now doing.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

You will, I know, learn many particulars of this crime from other sources, and therefore I turn gladly to more agreeable subjects. We have now, I think, seen the end of the shower of Christmas books and extra numbers. The supply has never been so large before, and what becomes of it all is a standing mystery to me. But people do buy these odds and ends which are raked together at Christmas time, and read them, apparently, with no little relish. Thus it is said that of the Christmas number of *Good Words* 100,000 copies have been sold, and of *No Thoroughfare* above 80,000 copies. I must say that to my mind the former publication is far more entertaining than the latter. It is, in fact, the only readable Christmas number I have seen, and yet is by no means free from rubbish. *No Thoroughfare* will leave all who attempt to explore it thoroughly vexed and dissatisfied. The part contributed by Mr. DICKENS is done in a hurried and slovenly manner, and for the rest, the reader may get himself involved in one of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' ingenious labyrinths, with small results for his pains. Mr. DICKENS dropped his work unfinished. Evidently he could not write his "Christmas piece" and give his readings in the United States, too. The character of "Joey Ladle" might have been a very good one if the author of it had finished it off; but as it is, it stands a very rough and uncouth outline. I doubt whether many readers will have the patience to go through Switzerland with Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, and altogether *No Thoroughfare* must be pronounced the poorest Christmas number of *All the Year Round* which has yet been published.

The ruck of these extra numbers are simply detestable. The framework of which every one is sick and tired is used in every one of them—a party telling each other stories. Sometimes it is done on board ship, sometimes in a coalpit, in a diving-bell, in every conceivable situation and under all varieties of circumstances. Thus, the extra number of *Tinsley's Magazine* is constructed upon the idea that a number of passengers are detained at Boulogne by the weather, and begin relating stories. But, as the *Daily News* points out, the climax of sillyness is reached in BEETON'S ANNUAL, which is called *Nine of Us*. A friend visits another at Christmas, and is thus addressed:

> "We have got some company—good fellows too. We have resolved upon stopping in this box for a little holiday—many of us—no, not many of us. Let me see; counting you and I [sic] there are *nine of us*.
>
> *Nine of Us*, continues the *Daily News*, accordingly becomes the title of the annual, and to crown the absurdity, every one of the guests is supposed to be of a different country, so that we are favored with a Scotchman's story, a German's story, a Yankee's story, a Turk's story, and so forth."

What poverty of invention, what barren word-spinning is all this stuff! What puzzles me most is to perceive where the fun of such publications is supposed to be. Granted that it is the bounden duty of us all to make merry at Christmas, (though why then more than at any other time I have never been able to see,) in what way is mirth and jollity promoted by these labored and tedious stories? I declare that anything more depressing and gloomy than a course of "Christmas numbers" it is impossible to conceive. The funny men are so dreadfully dismal, and they begin in such an abominably rattle-pated way, that it makes one miserable to watch their contortions and grimaces. I need not remind you of the style in which they begin: "Cold, very cold! The little boy who was carrying home the baked potatoes shook and shivered with the cold. The big burly policeman at the corner had had his nose pinched by the frost until it assumed the hue of a boiled ham and a Bologna sausage. The signboard of the Red Lion creaked and groaned in the bitter, bitter wind, as who should say, 'Persecute me no more! Let me die; I am very old, I wish my jocund fail to rest in peace!' But a bright glow was cast upon the stony street by the blazing fire within the little sanded parlor, wherein sat," &c., &c. This is the sort of prelude to a Christmas story—and isn't it excruciatingly funny? In the *Belgravia Annual* there is plenty of this mirth-inspiring food—the story of a Muniment Chest, by Miss BRADDON, (the most irritating trash ever printed;) another story by Mrs. HARRIS—Babington-White; an article by Mr. SALA, (of course,) and similar healthy provender. Even *Punch's Almanac* is not so good as usual. In this Annual LEECH is missed more even than in *Punch* itself, and we turn over the *Almanac* in vain for the bright and sunny girlish faces, and the charming "domestic interiors" which that incomparable caricaturist used to delight us all with at this season of the year. Two or three comparatively new artists enter the field this year, and at some future time they, too, may contribute to the amusement of the public. At present they have only achieved a modified success. A Mr. E. GRISET has drawn an "unfunny" border for the calendar, and Mr. CHARLES KEENE gives some character sketches of about the same character. There is a very well-drawn picture by Mr. G. DU MAURIER, of "Flirts in Hades," and JOHN TENNIEL supplies a droll sketch of some amateur theatricals. The letter press is not at all comic.

Mr. BEETON, a well-known publisher of the second class, advertises a new magazine to be called *Beeton's Journal*. He announces it in this original and modest way:

> "I shall not follow the lead of such publications as aim, by extravagance of expression or incident to beget sensational emotions, low, vulgar or impure. The age is too well supplied, according to my lights, with all that sort of thing. In fine, I shall strive to create a useful and an exciting Antidote to a pernicious and enfeebling Bane."

So at last we *are* going to have our minds improved. Mr. BEETON will soon set us all right with his celebrated and unfailing Exciting Antidote. I must send you some of the article when I get it, for you, too, may have suffered from an Enfeebling Bane,

There is an article in *St. Paul's* for December on the "Trade of Journalism," which is worth reading by those who are interested in the subject. Couple it with a curious fragment of autobiography just confided to the public by Mr. G. A. SALA, and one or two curious facts would be brought to light. I may, with your permission, recur to this subject.

NATURALIZATION.

Who is a British Subject?—The Rights of Naturalized Americans Abroad.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I am unwilling, upon the strength of a telegraphic report, to animadvert upon the language attributed to the President of the United States. I shall say nothing, therefore, of the tone or the method in which a matter of the most supreme consequence seems about to be introduced to our attention. Our business in any case is to understand our own situation, and to take care that we, at all events, are in the right.

It is quite plain that we are about to be called upon, courteously or otherwise, to consider the principles on which we found the rights and assert the claims of British citizenship. This is a subject so complicated in the double bearing of its legal and political character that I cannot attempt in the space I could ask at your hands to treat it in a complete and satisfactory manner. I think, however, I shall be able in a moderate compass to satisfy your readers that there is much in the existing condition of the question which requires mature revision and fundamental reform.

And first let us ascertain who, according to the law of England, is a natural-born British subject, owing allegiance and entitled to the Protection of the British Crown.

1. Every man born within the dominions of the Crown is born within the ligeance of the Crown, and is a British subject, and that whether the parents are British subjects or aliens.

This was the simple doctrine of the common law. A child born of foreign parents in England was an Englishman. A child born of English parents abroad was a foreigner. (I state the matter broadly without reference to the limitations of the statute of EDWARD III., which, in some respects, may be considered as in affirmance of the common law, and was an enabling, not a compulsory, statute.) In the reign of CHARLES II., a special statute was passed to naturalize the children born abroad to Englishmen who had fled to foreign parts in the Commonwealth.

II. By a statute of GEORGE II. (substantially reenacting a statute of ANNE) all children of natural-born British subjects born abroad were made natural-born subjects (4th of George II., cap. 21, A. D. 1731:)

> "All children born, or which shall hereafter be born, out of the ligeance of the Crown of Great Britain, whose fathers were or shall be natural-born subjects of the Crown, are hereby declared to be natural-born subjects of the Crown to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever."

The quality of citizenship was carried on to the next generation by a statute of GEORGE III. The preamble is so remarkable that I think it right to call special attention to it, (13th of George III., cap. 21, A. D. 1773.) After reciting that divers natural-born subjects of Great Britain have for lawful causes, especially for carrying on commerce, been obliged to reside abroad, the preamble proceeds, "And whereas it is equally just and expedient that the Kingdom should not be deprived of such subjects, nor lose the benefit of the wealth which they have acquired, and therefore that not only the children of such natural-born subjects, but their children also, should continue under the allegiance of His Majesty," then enacts that the children of fathers made British subjects by the Act of GEORGE II. (*i. e.*, the grandchildren of a natural-born British father) "are hereby declared to be natural-born British subjects to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever."

Now, the character and effect of these statutes is singular in the extreme. The persons with whom they deal are persons who, but for those statutes, would be foreigners. Yet, by a municipal law of this country, with which they have nothing to do, we impose upon them, without any option on their part, a citizenship which they very possibly do not at all desire. If the statutes had been of an enabling character alone, or which conferred privileges without imposing liabilities, the thing would have been intelligible; but the words of the preamble I have cited and of the enactment forbid such an interpretation. I will put a case—of course an extreme one—to test the extent to which the English doctrine of citizenship and allegiance is carried. Suppose the wife of a Frenchman (who himself has never left France) traveling in any part of the British Empire, is there delivered of a child—that child, though it is conveyed the next day to France, and never revisits British soil, it is for ever a British subject, and by our law owes an indelible allegiance to the British Crown. But that is not all; by the statute of GEORGE II. this man's children are all likewise created natural-born British subjects, and by the statute of GEORGE III. his grandchildren likewise. Thus, it will be seen that the accident of a premature delivery will have created, it may be, fifty natural-born British subjects, who will have all the rights and all the liabilities of English citizenship, though they may have less than nothing in common with the interests of the English Empire. Now, suppose one of these fifty grandchildren to be taken in arms in a war between France and England, and to be indicted here for treason against the British Crown. I know no means by which, in the face of these statutes, he could plead that he was not a natural-born British subject. It may be said that no such indictment would ever be preferred, and that is certainly true. But is it not a good argument against the continuance of a law that it is one which you would never venture to enforce? It may be remarked, however, that at this moment a gentleman holds his seat as a natural-born British subject in the House of Commons, whose citizenship was affirmed by a decision of an Election Committee to rest on the very same foundation as that of the grandchildren I have supposed. So much for the *quantity* of British citizenship, which I think it will, on reflection, be admitted is scattered broadcast by our present law in a somewhat profuse and inconsiderate degree. Such citizens may well ask, "What have we to do with England?" and England may well ask, "What have I to do with such citizens?"

Now let us examine a not less important point, the quality of British citizenship. Its characteristic and distinctive principle is that of indelible and indefeasible allegiance. The doctrine is stated by BLACKSTONE in all its breadth. But when he affirms that "it is a principal of universal law that the natural-born subject of one Prince cannot by any act of his own, no, not by swearing allegiance to another, put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former," he lays down a proposition which cannot be maintained. I fear I shall be thought by some to intrude on sacred things when I lay profane hands on the time-honored maxim, "*Nemo potest exuere patriam;*" but when the soundness of the doctrine is challenged, we must see if it is capable of being sustained. Now, so far from this maxim being, as BLACKSTONE asserts, a "principle of universal law," the principle of universal law is exactly the reverse. The doctrine of that great people who, beyond all others, had cultivated the arts of empire and perfected the science of law is set forth in a well-known passage of CICERO:

> "Ne quis invitus civitate mutetur; neve in civitate maneat invitus. Hæc sunt enim fundamenta firmissima nostræ libertatis, sui quemque juris et retinendi et dimittendi esse dominum."—*Orat. pro Balbo*, cap. 13.

How far from the truth it is that the restrictive principle which the English law has borrowed from the feudal system ever obtained among modern nations sufficiently appears from the following passage of BYNKERSHOEK:

> "Ubi ea prohibitio non est, *ut non est apud plerasque Europæ gentes*, subditis licebit, ut ipse quidem opinor, civitatem suam relinquere, in aliam migrare et ibi sub alio Principe militare. Si ut modo dicebam, non sit lex quæ prohibeat utique licet subditi conditionem exuere et civitatem ut lubet mutare. Juris publici scriptores uno ore in id consentiunt neque dissentit Grotius, apud Moschos tamen illud non licere addit ibi Grotius; *non licere etiam apud Chinenses et Anglos*, earum gentium sententia est, plus semel publice testata * * * *Et ubique licet ubi civitas non carcer est.*"—Q. J. P., cap. 22.

The reader will not fail to observe the covert sarcasm which is conveyed by coupling together the English and the Chinese as joint tenants of a doctrine which is said to be held by no nation where the State is not a jail.

I could, if need were, multiply authorities to any extent, from BYNKERSHOEK down to WHEATON, to show that the maxim of indissoluble allegiance has no place in the doctrine of public law. But it is unnecessary to do so, nor no modern jurist will be found to dispute the assertion. The truth is this doctrine had its origin in a system which is obsolete, and found its application in a condition of society which has passed away. The feudal tenure, when every man held mediately of some Lord, and ultimately of the King, did, in fact, convert the State into that *carcer* at which the Dutch jurist sneers. With the exception of the few persons who resided abroad for commercial objects, Englishmen in the middle ages seldom left the country for any legitimate purpose. Those who withdrew themselves from the realm were regarded as persons who sought to evade services which were due from them, and deserters from the standard to which they could at any instant be summoned. The obligations of feudal service have disappeared, and the principles which pertained to it have become antiquated. But this is not all. There has arisen a state of things in modern society to which our forefathers were strangers. That great and never-ceasing tide of emigration, in which the sons of our soil seek in other lands a fortune which the limited resources of their own country denies them, is a phenomenon for which the conceptions of the feudal law have made no provision. The consequence is that we find ourselves in the presence of political facts which are wholly irreconcilable with our legal theory. It is in vain that we proclaim the doctrine, *Nemo potest exuere patriam*, while year by year thousands and tens of thousands of our subjects are transferring their allegiance to other Governments, and incorporating themselves in other States. These are facts which the technicality of the law may refuse to recognize, but of which an enlightened statesmanship must needs take account.

And, in fact, we have never, and do never, politically attempt to enforce the theory of our law. So long ago as the case of ÆNEAS MACDONALD, the English Government shrunk from carrying into execution the sentence of the law. MACDONALD was a native of Great Britain, who had received his education from his early infancy in France, and spent his riper years in a profitable employment in that Kingdom, and had accepted a commission in the service of the French King; having, while acting under that commission, been taken in arms (of course in a legitimate war) against the King of England, he was indicted and convicted of high treason. But he was afterward pardoned on condition of his leaving the Kingdom forever. The logical consequence of this ill-omened doctrine was the immediate cause of the unhappy war with America in 1812. In that war, acting upon this theory of citizenship, the English Government threatened to punish as traitors its native subjects naturalized in the United States and taken in arms. This menace was met by the arrest of British officers as hostages, on whom the United States announced their intention to retaliate. The English Government shrunk from carrying out their threat, and these "natural born British subjects" were afterward included in the cartels of exchange. These are instances in which the attempt to enforce the doctrine of indissoluble allegiance has broken down. It would be easy to cite many others, and to imagine an infinitude more. Indeed, when we remember that the English law regards not only every person born in any part of the British Empire, but their children and grandchildren, as British subjects, owing allegiance to the British Crown, and when we consider how considerable a fraction of the whole population of the United States occupy this situation, the results of the doctrine would be positively ludicrous, if they were not imminently dangerous.

I need hardly say that in practice no English government acts upon the legal theory. In the late war in the United States many persons sought to escape from the conscription on the plea that they were British subjects; but I believe that the English Government never attempted to interpose its offices in the case of persons who had clearly exhibited their intention to adopt the nationality of the United States. If the legal theory were adhered to, it would be a curious subject of inquiry how many persons in the American armies on both sides of the late war would be liable to an indictment in this country as natural-born British subjects for having taken service with a foreign belligerent.

The evil of the present state of things is that the only principle of law to which the English Government can appeal is one on which it cannot in practice take its stand. To treat as British subjects all whom the law calls British subjects is simply impossible. But short of this, whom is it so to treat or not to treat? That is a question of a most embarrassing and dangerous kind, which it has to solve at its own discretion without the guidance of any fixed principles or settled practice. In the year 1795 one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the great case of "Talbot *vs.* Jansen," (3 Dallas' Rep., p. 154,) thus expressed himself:

> "A statute of the United States relative to expatriation, is much wanted, especially as the common law of England is by the Constitutions of some of the States expressly recognized and adopted. Beside ascertaining by positive law the manner in which expatriation may be effected, it would obviate doubts and render the subject notorious and easy of apprehension, and furnish the rule of civil conduct on a very interesting point."

It is a singular circumstance that though seventy years have elapsed since this judgment was pronounced, America is as much as ever, and almost as much as England, without a practical doctrine on this important point. The real situation of this question in America, and the conflict which appears to exist between the judicial and the executive doctrine on the subject, are too important to be dealt with now, and I must reserve the fuller discussion of them for another occasion.

But then, it will be said, to what purpose attack the existing doctrine unless you are prepared to indicate the principles on which it should be reformed? I entirely admit the justice of the challenge. Nor would I have stated the objections which may be urged against the present state of things unless I thought I saw my way clearly to a better system. No one will dissent from the observation of Chancellor KENT, "that the doctrine of final and absolute expatriation requires to be defined with precision and to be subjected to certain established limitations before it can be admitted into our jurisprudence as a safe and practicable principle, or laid down broadly as a wise and salutary rule of national policy." This is not the place or the occasion to discuss in detail those requisite definitions and limitations. But it will not be difficult to point out the general principles by means of which the whole question might be placed on a solid and practical basis. I would found the doctrine of British citizenship, not on the feudal dogma "*Nemo potest exuere patriam*," but on the enlightened maxim of the Roman law, "*Ne quis in civitate maneat invitus.*" For why should we confer the privileges and impose the obligations of citizenship on those who do not desire the one or deserve the other? Is it not more consistent with the dignity of our Empire, as well as with the safety of our policy that we should regard, and cause others to regard our citizenship as a privilege to be sought rather than a burden to be evaded? Nor have we far to seek for an example which may serve, if not as a precise model, at least as a most instructive lesson. In the Code Napoleon—that masterly system drawn from the fountains of the Roman law, and accommodated with rare sagacity to the conditions of modern civilization—we shall find reduced to practice a theory of citizenship exactly the reverse, and, I venture to think, one far to be preferred to our own.

In the first place, the French doctrine avoids the preposterous consequences of making citizenship dependent on the mere local accident of birth. A stranger born of foreign parents in France is not manufactured by the act of the law into an involuntary French citizen. He enjoys the capacity of citizenship if he elects on his majority to become a Frenchman, and testifies his intention to make his home in France. Thus two things must concur in the case of a foreigner born in France—a deliberate option and a permanent domicile.

The difference is not less marked when we consider the rules according to which French citizenship is forfeited. The following articles of the Code Civil sufficiently explain themselves:

> "ARTICLE 17. La qualité de Français se perdra, 1o, par la naturalisation acquise en pays étranger; 2o, par l'acceptation non autorisée de fonctions publiques conférées par un Gouvernement étranger sans esprit de retour.
>
> ART. 18. Le Français qui aura perdu sa qualité de Français pourra toujours le recouvrer en rentrant en France avec autorisation, et en declarant qu'il veut s'y fixer et qu'il renonce à toute distinction contraire à la loi Française.
>
> ART. 21. Le Français qui sans autorisation prendrait du service chez l'étranger ou s'affilierait à une corporation militaire étrangère pedra sa qualité de Français."

The principle on which these rules are founded is simple, and, I think, sound. So far from attempting to enforce an involuntary citizenship, they declare that all acts which indicate a deliberate intention to withdraw from the State operate on the part of the subject in forfeiture of his privileges as a citizen. France disclaims all part in a citizen who withdraws himself from her political communion in favor of a foreign State. It is not the subject who casts off France, but France who casts off the subject. Here again it will be observed that deliberate domicile, and not accidental birth, is made the governing test of citizenship. France confers the great privilege of her citizenship upon those who dwell within her borders, if not in body at least in spirit; she does not seek to detain the reluctant fugitive in involuntary fetters. She does not desire to number among her sons men who in a sense very different from that of GOLDSMITH—

> "Still to their country turn with ceaseless pain,
> And drag at each remove a lengthening chain."

This letter is already so long that I cannot venture to enlarge on details. I believe the time is arrived when this question must be dealt with in a large and enlighted spirit. I am sure that the whole matter must be reconsidered, and that when reconsidered it will be found that the whole system must be reconstructed. That reconstruction might be founded upon a few very simple principles, such as the following:

I. With respect to the acquisition of citizenship.

1. British citizenship should belong, as of course, only to persons born of British parents domiciled in the British dominions.

2. The children born to foreigners in the British dominions should, as in France, have the capacity to take up their citizenship.

3. As to descendants born abroad of English parents who are domiciled abroad, an election should be given to become citizens, to be testified by certain prescribed formalities.

II. With respect to expatriation:

1. Every British subject should be allowed to withdraw himself from the State by some formal act disclaiming his citizenship.

2. Certain acts should be defined as constituting in themselves a forfeiture of citizenship, whether so disclaimed or not.

It would be necessary, of course, to make provision against a fraudulent expatriation made for the express purpose of injuring the native State, and also for the *status* of the expatriated citizen in case he returned to his foreign home. It must be quite obvious to all reflecting persons that, unless some great mischief is to happen, a definite understanding must be come to between the Governments of England and America as to the political *status* of that vast population of English origin and of American domicile which is peopling the further shores of the Atlantic. The doctrine of the English and the American common law is wholly inadequate to solve the question. The present solution of things is irrational and intolerable. While the British law asserts the doctrine of indissoluble allegiance, the American Constitution already demands of the emigrant in the naturalization oath an abjuration of all foreign allegiance. The doctrine of a permanent double allegiance is legal fiction and a political absurdity. It is fraught with every sort of embarrassment to Governments, and every species of injustice to subjects. To attempt to enforce against America the doctrine of the Norman lawyers would be a greater blunder than any committed by Lord NORTH.

Do not let us be deterred from dealing with this matter by any notion that it would embarrass the action of the Government with respect to the unlawful enterprises of the Anglo-American Fenians. The effect would be exactly the reverse. The more clearly such men are recognized as American citizens the more directly responsible the American Government would be for their conduct abroad; and I need not say that for their conduct in this country foreigners are as directly amenable to our laws as native subjects. As to the question of the jury *de medietate linguæ*, the practice is of doubtful expediency; it is the creation of a statute, and might be abolished by the same authority which created it.

Lord STANLEY has shown himself not unwilling to approach great questions in a spirit of courageous conciliation. Depend upon it no English Minister ever had a greater opportunity of removing an inexhaustible source of misunderstanding and of danger than is offered to the settlement of this question. We have an immense advantage in the fact that not only these people, but their law has a common origin with our own. On this subject they have little room to reproach us with a doctrine which so nearly approximates to theirs. I believe that a mixed commission of English and American lawyers and statesmen would without difficulty arrive at a common basis which would place this paramount subject on a satisfactory footing. If modern civilization means anything at all, it surely means that nations should be enabled in free and friendly debate to adjust the spirit of their laws to the necessities of modern society and the accommodation of conflicting claims. In laying down by mutual agreement the principles of an international code of citizenship, the justice of which both parties would recognize, we should give to the Governments of both countries a firm and definite basis for their policy, to the subjects of both nations a new guarantee of their liberties, and to the world a fresh security for peace.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HISTORICUS.

TEMPLE, Dec. 7.

MEXICO.

Formal Opening of Congress—Address of President Juarez—Reply of Senor Montes—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

The Mexican Congress has been formally opened at last despite the many obstacles, rumors and machinations. As a general rule the speech of JUAREZ delivered at the opening of Congress, has been well received by the Press and people, but the country has listened to so many smooth discourses and never to be fulfilled promises from the mouth of every President or others who had any control over Mexico, that they have become suspicious and prone to doubt, their incredulity having reached such a point as to make them discredit the evidence of their prosperity, should they ever be prosperous again. The following is the speech of JUAREZ as delivered by him in a low tone of voice, the galleries being crowded with spectators, while the President himself was accompanied by a brilliant staff of army officers and high civil functionaries:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

CITIZEN DEPUTIES: On the 31st of May, 1863, I had occasion to congratulate, in this place, the elect of the people on the decision and good faith with which they fought the good cause of the Republic, inspiring us with the unlimited confidence in the triumph against a powerful foreign invasion. The national representatives being now assembled again, I can congratulate you with a still greater motive on the complete triumph of the Republic. The Mexican people, with their patriotism, their valor and their constancy during the strife, have saved their independence and their institutions. In vain did the monarchical intervention attempt to destroy the Republic and its Government. The intervention disappeared, vanquished by the people, the Republic maintaining itself, stronger at home and more respected abroad.

The sons of the people, who by their valor and sacrifices manifested greatness during the strife, have, after the triumph, exhibited still more grandeur. They successively occupied every city, giving protection and guaranty to even their enemies, without distinction of nationality. The Government has concluded to be a true interpreter of the generous republican sentiments, by limiting the strict application of the law to the chief of the intervention, and to a small number of those persons on whom the greatest responsibility for all national misfortunes rested. The execution at Queretaro was necessary from the most serious considerations of justice, united to an imperious exigency of establishing peace in the future, putting an end to intestine convulsions, and to all calamities with which war has afflicted our society. The necessary example of the application of the law to those who occupied the highest rank among the most culpable, has permitted the use of great clemency toward the rest. The Republic has pardoned her bad sons so far as it was possible, and has been magnanimous with those who came from abroad to cover her with blood and desolation. The calumniators of the Republic have had occasion to see that whenever the effects of the intervention ceased in any quarter, public order and obedience to the laws were immediately established. As soon as the people had returned to enjoy the liberty of their institutions, they also began to enjoy the blessings of peace.

The National Government, after its action had been reëstablished throughout its whole territory, has employed the means which it commanded, and the time at its disposal, to reorganize all branches of administration. Although invested with discretionary powers, it has always acted in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It has occupied itself in preference to Federal affairs, leaving the action of State functionaries untrammeled, in order that they might give their attention to subjects relating to the States.

The Government, complying with the most sacred obligations, convoked the people, in order that it might elect its representatives for Federal and State powers. It appointed the shortest possible term, so that the people might designate, without delay, to whom they wished to intrust their destiny. The Government has not raised any obstacle against the enjoyment of the most complete liberty in the elections, in the Press, and in all acts of a political character. Necessary dispositions have been marked out for the organization of tribunals and the good administration of justice. With a desire of protecting, so far as was just, many interests of private persons, the acts exercised before the functionaries of the intervention, who had not legitimate authority, were made valid by equitable decrees.

The establishments of instruction and of public charity have been attended to with that solicitude which such important objects deserve. The Government has granted protection and all possible concessions to enterprises which may be of great benefit to commerce, to industry, and to other branches of public wealth. Besides marking out convenient dispositions for regulating the administration of the public revenue, and for liquidating and auditing the legitimate debts of the country, every economy compatible with good government has been observed, and an invariable rule has been adopted to eschew the former system of business transactions which has been the thorough cause of the discredit and ruin of the Treasury. Thus, regular attention has been given from the time of the occupation of the capital to allowances of the public service, and even to the needy classes.

The army has been organized in a number necessary for the requirements of the military service, selected from among those who have fought bravely against the intervention. It will be the firm and faithful support of liberty and the laws. The Government has attended, so far as its resources permitted, to those who retired from the service in order to return to their firesides and to their domestic occupations. They, as well as those who remained in the army, have signally merited the decreed rewards of national gratitude.

The monarchical European Intervention impelled Mexico to maintain relations of especial friendship with her sister Republics. During our struggle those Republics showed their sympathy in behalf of the liberty and independence of Mexico. The people and Governments of some of the South American Republics made especial demonstrations in favor of the Mexican cause and the legitimate Government. There arrived recently an envoy from Bolivia, with the particular mission of tendering to the Republic cordial congratulations on its triumph.

With the United States we preserve the same relations of friendship that existed during our struggle. The uninterrupted sympathy of the people of the United States, and the moral support which its Government has given to our cause, have deserved emphatically the reciprocal friendship and esteem of the Mexican people and Government.

On account of intervention our relations with the European Powers were broken off. Three of them, by the act of the London Convention, placed themselves in an attitude of war against the Republic. A short time afterward France alone persevered in the prosecution of the intervention. But afterward the other Powers who had held relations with the Republic which they repudiated, recognized the so-called Government sustained by France, thus abandoning their position of neutrality. In this manner these Governments broke their treaties with the Republic, and have severed their relations with us. The conduct of the Government of the Republic was to be regulated after that of those Governments. Without having asked anything of them, it still has taken care that nothing should be done which might justly be considered as a motive of offence, and it will raise no difficulties which may oppose the celebration of new treaties under more auspicious circumstances, on just and convenient conditions, and relating especially to its mercantile interests.

The Government has also taken care to place the subjects of those nations who reside in the republic under the protection of its laws and authority. The efficiency of this protection has been enough to remove any cause of complaint. A practical illustration has been given that, owing to the enlightenment of our people, and to the principles of our liberal institutions, the foreigners residing in Mexico receive the same treatment as Mexican citizens, and enjoy the same rights and guarantees under the laws, without needing the protection of treaties.

Public opinion has been preoccupied by the importance of the appeal made to the people in regard to some reforms of the Constitution, announced in the Convocation of the 14th of August. The discussion rather related to the manner of proposing them than the reforms themselves. A great number of citizens have voted in favor of them. Some voted against them, others have refrained from voting, sharing perhaps the opinion of those who are in favor of reforms, without approving of the method of the appeal to the people in order to bring this about. The Government gave its opinion with frankness in the Convocatorio. It stated its convictions that in ordinary times reforms should only be proposed by the means provided in the Constitution, and that an appeal made to the people now could not serve as a precedent to be imitated under ordinary circumstances. The Government considers itself justified in this instance, in view of the extraordinary and exceptional situation arising out of the momentous crisis through which the Republic has just passed. The results of the vote is not yet known with exactness; but even if the presumption is that the votes given in favor of reforms do not reach to a majority, still they represent a great number of citizens whose opinion deserves to be considered. If this number is added to those who have voted against the propositions they form, doubtless, a great majority of the people who have accepted and made use of the means of the appeal. It might be necessary to await the verification of the votes, but questions and doubts might be raised thereby which would delay the resolution, while the principal motive for which the method of the appeal had been adopted was that of a speedy adoption of reforms. The conviction which the Government had, and still has, that these reforms are necessary and urgent lead it to prefer the abrogation of formality, with the hope that in this way they may be more speedily adopted. Therefore, instead of asking for a verification of the vote, the Government would submit the points of reforms in question to the wisdom of Congress, in order that it may come to a determination about them according to the rules established by the Constitution. With this end in view, the initiative respecting them will be immediately presented.

By the law of the 27th of May, 1863, the concession of powers to the Executive was extended to thirty days after the meeting of Congress, or might expire sooner if the war with France terminated. Mexico could not declare the war to be ended although there do not exist *de facto* hostilities with France. She was the nation that brought the war here without having till this time made any declaration implying its close. According to law, therefore, the powers conceded to the Executive ought to be valid thirty days longer, counted from to-day. Notwithstanding this, I deem it wise to decline, as I do decline, by this solemn act, the further use of them.

If there should suggest itself anything necessary to give greater action to the Government, I have faith enough in the patriotism of the representatives of the people to be convinced that they will give it their support and coöperation, dictating the means which their prudence and high wisdom may regard as convenient.

It is grateful to me, citizen deputies, to return to you the trust of the great powers which you have confided to me. If, in their excercise, I have committed errors, I ask your indulgence. In the conception of all my acts I have never had any other thought than that of the national good, and the salvation of our beloved country.

In the Article No. 2 of the law already referred to, a restriction was made concerning the power of concluding treaties. Governed by this law, I must here declare that it has been the constant purpose of this Government not to compromise in anything the Republic, and that it has not entered into covenant with any nation whatever.

Please to accept, citizen deputies, the devout wishes which I make for the success of your deliberations, in the trust that your intelligence and patriotism will strive after the greatest good of the Republic.

REPLY OF SENOR MONTES.

Señor MONTES replied substantially as follows:

"The nation returns to-day to the constitutional exercise of one of its most precious attributes of sovereignty—the privilege of legislating through their representatives. Thanks to the heroic constancy of its sons in the glorious struggle that has just ended after five years' resistance to a foreign foe; thanks to the justice of the greatest nation of modern times, and the best friends of Mexico. Yes, thanks to the United States of America, whose Government continued the great work of the great father of American independence, the founder of the Republics of Columbia—the venerable and immortal WASHINGTON. The Republic of Mexico will always find among her best friends the statesmen who directed the American politics during the period of our crisis. The principle of non-intervention, faithfully observed by the elder sister of the Republics on this continent, has been the only ally of Mexico. * * * A Prince, at the head of one of the most powerful of civilized nations, the greatest and most warlike of Europe, resolved to destroy the Mexican Republic and establish a throne upon its ruins. To accomplish this he employed all the means in his power; and to destroy us, if possible, he charged us even with the assassination and wholesale slaughter of prisoners of war. The treaty of Soledad, concluded on the 19th of February, 1862; the note to the French Commissioners of the 9th of April, 1863; the withdrawal of the French army to Orizaba on the 20th of the same month and year, without returning to Paso Ancho, and the circular of Marshal BAZAINE of the 3d of October, 1866, will remain durable monuments of the justice of our cause and of the want of good faith of our enemies. Notwithstanding all this, the Republic lives, and to-day, as on the 12th of April, 1862, says to the whole world: Peaceful French subjects, remain in Mexico, secure in the protection of Mexican law and justice. * * * It is satisfactory to the Mexican Government, that it has cultivated with solicitude, the relations of friendship and commerce, which happily have remained unbroken with the American Union. * * * Mexico does not reject the friendship or commerce of any people on the face of the earth, but she will not solicit diplomatic relations with any nation. She has proved to the world that she is capable of defending her sovereignty against the most powerful of nations, and is convinced that she does not need the recognition of any government as an independent nation."

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Don JOSÉ LOPEZ URAGA wishes to return to Mexico, and Don LEONARDO MARQUEZ wishes to leave the Republic.

Col. JULIO CERVANTES has been declared Governor of Queretaro by the Legislature of that State.

Gov. BAZ has opened a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the heroes of the 6th of May, 1862.

Don JOSÉ M. COVARRUBIAS, Bishop of Oaxaca, is dead.

Don JUSTO MENDOZA, Governor Elect of Michoacan, whose right to hold office is contested by the Legislature of the State, has arrived at the capital.

Gen. JIMINEZ has been called to Mexico to give counsel to the Supreme Government regarding the affairs of the State of Guerrero.

Gen. SANCHEZ OCHOA is still in prison, and thinks that Congress ought to deliver him from bondage.

The telegraphic line between Tehuacan and Oaxaca has been extended to Carbonera.

The *Nouvelliste* newspaper is authorized to say that the services of PORFIRIO DIAZ are not wanted in the Ministry.

Capt. TURNER, the agent of the Mexican Mail Steamship Company, died at Mexico on the 4th. His body has been embalmed and will be forwarded to New-York.

The English packet had aboard over a million of dollars in specie from Mexico last week.

An envoy from Peru is on his way to effect an American alliance.

QUASIMODO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fire Commissioners—Reorganization of the Department Up Town.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners yesterday morning, the following resolutions, reorganizing the Fire Department in the upper part of the island, were offered by Commissioner MYERS, and adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter ten officers and men shall be the standard for all companies located between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, and that all surplus men above that number be transferred to new companies.

Resolved, That the position of Volunteer District Engineer is abolished from and after the 1st day of January next, to be replaced by the assignment of a District Engineer.

Resolved, That the eight volunteer hand engine and truck companies now existing be honorably disbanded on the 1st day of January next.

Resolved, That the number of regular officers and men in Engine Company No. 22, be reduced on and after the 1st day of January next, to one foreman, one engineer and two drivers.

Resolved, That there be appointed for the five new steam fire-engine companies and for steam fire-engine company No. 22 eight horsemen each, who shall receive $300 per annum, who shall sleep in the engine-houses of their companies, attend all fires, conform to such rules and regulations as the board may from time to time prescribe, and attend at the engine-houses on two afternoons in each month, to be designated hereafter, for inspection or practice, with the privilege of pursuing their avocations at points convenient to the same; and for the three truck companies herein created there be appointed nine ladder men for each company at the like annual pay with similar duties at fires and at the truck houses, and with like privileges.

Resolved, That the said new companies shall be designated and located as follows:

One steam engine company, to be known as Metropolitan Engine Company No. 35, located at the engine-house in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

One steam engine company, to be known as Metropolitan Engine Company No. 36, located at the engine-house in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

One steam engine company, to be known as Metropolitan Engine Company No. 37, located at the engine-house in Manhattanville.

One steam engine company, to be known as Metropolitan Engine Company No. 38, located at the engine-house in Carmansville.

One steam engine company, to be known as Metropolitan Engine Company No. 39, located at the engine-house on Broadway, near Ninety-seventh-street.

One truck company, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, located at the truck-house in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

One truck company, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, located at the truck-house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

One truck company, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, located at the truck-house in Carmansville.

Resolved, That the transfer and appointment of the officers and men herein provided for be delegated to the Committee on Appointments, with power; that the necessary apparatus be transferred to the said companies, and that the necessary alterations to adapt the houses for the introduction of horses, now being made under the direction of the Building Committee, be completed as soon as practicable.

The Soldiers' Messenger Booths.

The Soldiers' Messenger and Dispatch Company has at last begun business, and several booths have been erected at prominent points in this City. The booths are neat and attractive in appearance. They are of two sizes. The first is three feet wide by six feet long, and the second three and a half by eight feet. Ornamental signs will be painted on the glass windows inclosing the booths. At present two men will be placed at each stand, one to sell newspapers and periodicals, and one to carry messages. It is intended eventually to have messengers patrol the City at intervals of fifteen minutes, receiving and delivering letters and light parcels. It is believed that by this means the Company will prove a great convenience to the City, and also give employment to a large number of veteran soldiers. There are already nearly three hundred applications on the books of the Company.

In a few days the Company will also use wagons for the delivery of light packages in all parts of the City. Orders can be left at the various booths. The new booths of the Company can be seen in Printing-house-square, Park-place, near Broadway, East Broadway, corner of Grand, and New-Bowery, corner of Chatham-square. Other booths will be put up immediately.

Board of Audit.

This Board met yesterday, Messrs. BONNEY, DEPEW and STEWART present.

Dr. ALFRED POWELL presented a claim of $900 for professional services rendered to three citizens alleged to have been shot by the militia during the July riots of 1863. His patients being unable to pay the bills he asked that the City pay it for them. The claimant was unable to show that his patients had nothing to do with the riot, and this was deemed a good defence by the Corporation Counsel.

J. E. AYLIFFE claimed $40 for ringing the Trinity chimes on the Fourth of July in 1865 and 1866. He was engaged by the City authorities to ring them as a part of the celebration provided for by the Common Council.

PATRICK GAFFNEY claimed $100 for the arrest and conviction of an illegal voter in 1866.

TERRENCE MCGUIRE submitted a claim for $2,138 for regulating and grading Seventy-ninth-street, between Broadway and Hudson River, in 1860. The work was not done in pursuance of a contract with the Street Commissioner, but that officer promised that he should be paid for it. The Corporation Counsel objected to the claim on the ground that the law was not complied with, which provides that all work over $250 in amount shall be given out by contract. The claimant proved that it was extra work on a contract that had been completed, and that nothing had been charged by the claimant but what was actually expended by him.

The same claimant submitted a claim of $715 for work done on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street in 1864.

PATRICK KENALLY claimed $21 25 for eight and a half days' labor performed on Morris-square in 1866.

Decisions were reserved in all the above claims, and the Board adjourned to Jan. 6, 1868.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

A number of general orders were taken up and laid over.

The resolution from the other Board to procure a verified copy of the Harbor Commissioners' map of the bulkhead line, was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WILLIAMS LITERARY UNION.—The fifth annual entertainment of the Williams Literary Union took place at the Seventeenth Ward Male Evening-school, in Houston-street, last evening. Quite a large audience gathered in the school-room, and at 7:30 o'clock the entertainment was commenced by the performance on the piano, by Prof. RAVEN, of the overture to "Abbu Hassan." The President of the Association, Mr. LAMBERT, then made a short address of welcome, after which the following programme was observed: Ballad, by Wm. Dougherty; Reading of Journal, by the editor, Wm. S. Kane; Song, by Samuel Fisher; Original Poem, by David Legare; Duet (piano,) "Nocturne," T. Hummel, by Profs. H. D. Wrage and H. Raven; Original Essay, by Wm. H. Larkin; Ballad, "The Refugee," by Geo. H. Hurty; Recitation, "One-Hoss Shay," by Julius Kornfeld; Piano Solo, "Charms of New-York," Grand Valse, De la Hache, by Prof. H. Raven; Original Poem, by Wm. S. Kane; Duet, by James E. and William Dougherty; Original Oration, "Waterloo," by Valentine Stupp; Piano Solo, "Grosse Polonaise," Von Weber, by Prof. H. D. Wrage; Original Poem, by Charles Lambert; Song, "The Trumpeter," C. Gumbert, by Prof. H. Raven; Declamation, "Speech of James Otis," by David Legare; March, "Grand Jubilee," Carl Faust, by Prof. H. Raven. Most of the orations and recitations were given in good style, and the entertainment was decidedly successful.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER over the body of MESSEROLE V. SNEDIKER, aged 23, a native of New-York, and an employe of Westcott's Express Company, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum, at No. 408 West Twenty-ninth-street. The deceased, it appears, had some difficulty with his wife last Summer, from whom he had been separated ever since, and then attempted suicide by taking poison, but his life was saved by an emetic. For some weeks SNEDIKER had indulged in excessive drinking, and had become quite despondent. Having obtained 1½ ounces of laudanum on Wednesday he swallowed it, though his moans in the room elicited no special attention, as he was supposed to be intoxicated. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

AN EXPRESS AGENT MISSING.—A reward of $1,000 has been offered by the Adams Express Company for information concerning EDWIN R. COLTON, Agent of Adams Express Company, of Springfield, Mass., who is missing. The following is a description of him: Age, 37 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, dark, with full beard; dress, dark pants and vest, blue-black undercoat, dark brown overcoat, low, soft black hat; arms tattooed with India ink, hair, black, slightly mixed with gray. He was last seen leaving No. 554 Fifth-street, New-York, Friday, Dec. 20, at 6:20 P. M. Any information received is to be sent to Inspector DILKS, or Capt. YOUNG, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York.

FREE EVANGELICAL CHAPEL.—The dedication of the Free Evangelical Chapel, One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which was advertised for last Sabbath afternoon, was deferred on account of the weather. The services will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is one of the most beautiful and convenient edifices on the island, considering the expense and time employed in erecting it, and furnishes very pleasant accommodations for the families in the neighborhood who enjoy free and unsectarian religious privileges.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—This establishment, which was founded a few years since as an experiment, has commended itself so highly to public favor as a public convenience, that it has become necessary to enlarge and extend its premises at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street. There can be no better mode of keeping securities, plate, jewelry and portable valuables generally than that offered by this Company; and we should have been surprised if its advantages had not been so fully recognized by the public as the proposed extension of its business offices has proved them to be.

OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—Another old landmark is about to be removed by Time's effacing fingers. It has been decided to sell St. George's Church, in Beekman-street, corner of Cliff, and the old building will soon be replaced by warehouses. It is one of the oldest landmarks in the City. St. George's Chapel was built in 1749, and was destroyed by fire in 1814. It was rebuilt in 1815. The continual change of residences to the upper part of the island finally left the chapel without a regular congregation, and it was finally decided to sell the property. The new St. George's Church, better known as Dr. TYNG'S, was built in 1849.

EXTENSION OF CHURCH-STREET.—The extension of Church-street, from Fulton to Rector-street, will be made next Summer. The new street is to be eighty feet wide, taking in Trinity-place. This thoroughfare will prove a great relief to the lower part of Broadway, which is now frequently blocked up by omnibuses, drays and express wagons. Work will not begin on the improvement before the 1st of May. The leases of nearly all the tenants in the buildings to be torn down will expire at that time. It is expected that the entire work can be finished next Summer.

A RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.—At about 8 A. M. yesterday a pair of horses attached to a Merchants' Union Express wagon ran away on Broadway. The team started from the neighborhood of Bleecker-street, while the driver was absent from the wagon, and came down the street at a very rapid pace. At the corner of Grand-street the runaway team came in contact with another wagon of the same Company, which was going in an opposite direction. Both wagons were badly broken and the runaway team was thrown to the ground.

THE VENEZUELA STEAMERS.—A company formed here for the purpose of running a line of steamers between New-York, Venezuela and intermediate ports, dispatched its first boat in the expectation that the Government of Venezuela would grant a subsidy. On the return of the steamer, the Government of Venezuela having refused to grant the subsidy, giving as their reason "that the treasury was not in a position to enable them to do so," the line has been discontinued.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—While some up-town churches are becoming theatres, at least one down-town liquor-shop has become a church. At a temperance meeting held in the Mission of the New-York Port Society, at the corner of Water and Dover streets Tuesday evening, a man arose and said that he "had kept a rum-shop and a house of ill-fame in that building twenty years ago, but had that evening signed the pledge, and meant to keep it."

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—Yesterday, by direction of Inspector HARVEY, ten barrels of granulated smoking tobacco were seized in the basement of the building No. 34 West Warren-street, Brooklyn. No inspection marks were on the barrels, neither did anyone appear as claimant.... Last week Mr. HARVEY seized a small tobacco manufactory on First-avenue. The stock and fixtures were valued at $500.

UNION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The Union Republican Association in the several Assembly Districts held meetings last night and elected officers for the Associations and delegates to the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1868. The polls were open from 7:30 to 9 P. M.

FIFTY-FOURTH VOYAGE OF THE NEW-YORK.—The North German Lloyd steamship *New-York*, Capt. DREYER, has made 106 trips across the ocean or fifty-three round voyages, and is now on her fifty-fourth voyage.

LECTURE BY REV. ALFRED YOUNG.—A lecture will be delivered by this gentleman to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association. His subject is, "How and Why I became a Catholic."

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—The amount taken up at the dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Christmas day, for the benefit of the orphan asylums, was $1,037 50.

MINOR ITEMS.—The front door of the Manhattan Tea Company's store, No. 220 Spring-street, was found partially forced open by a "jimmy" which was lying on the pavement. The burglars had become alarmed by the approach of the Police and escaped.... The body of a male infant was found yesterday in the alley way of No. 49 Delancey-street... Early yesterday morning Roundsman MORENUS, of the Twentieth Precinct, pursued four men through Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, one of whom dropped a "jimmy." Although the officer fired three shots at the fugitives they succeeded in escaping.... PETER DOYLE quarreled with and stabbed JOSEPH PETER, a Portuguese sailor, while standing in front of No. 39 Oliver-street. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING DOYLE was remanded.... A female infant one month old was discovered in the hallway of No. 235 William-street, and has been sent to the Commissioners of Public Charities.... VALENTINE MALEHOUSE, of No. 168 Avenue B, aged 44 years, fell yesterday in Centre-street and broke a leg.... EDWARD CISCO, a colored boy, rode a horse recklessly through Laurens-street yesterday afternoon, knocking down and severely injuring ABIGAIL MCKENZIE, aged 67 years. CISCO was arrested and the woman sent to Bellevue Hospital.... While a feed-wagon was unloading hay at No. 89 Avenue D, some of the bales fell upon FRANCIS HESS, a child, breaking a leg. He was taken home to No. 309 Eighth-street.... A man too much intoxicated to give his name was locked up by Justice DOWLING on Wednesday under the name of JOHN DOE. He became insensible soon after, and died yesterday morning. The body was sent to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARCENIES.—Christmas night, a thief entered the house of MRS. BROWNE, in Hicks-street, and stole therefrom a dress valued at $12. Neither he nor the dress have been since found.... Late Thursday night, Officer TARBELL of the Forty-eighth Precinct, arrested JOHN H. BOGERT, sawyer, charged with having stolen a quantity of cutter heads for a planing-machine, valued at $35, from HENRY J. LEWIS, corner of Freeman and Franklin streets. The property was found at the planing-mill of THOMAS MULLIN, Carrol-street. It is alleged that BOGERT sold it to MULLIN, and the excuse put forward for having committed the larceny was the destitute circumstances of prisoner and family.... HARRIET WORMWOOD and MARGARET BARRETT acted, in July last, in the capacity of servants, in the house No. 85 Sands-street. On the 8th of that month HARRIET suddenly disappeared, taking with her, it is alleged, a quantity of Miss BARRET'S clothing, valued at $75. Miss HARRIET was arrested last evening and taken before Justice CORNWELL, by whom she was held for examination.

ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—An Irish laborer, named WHELAN, was arrested yesterday evening by two officers of the Fiftieth Precinct, on a charge of having attempted to violate the person of MRS. MARY CASHELL, residing at First-street, near Sixth-avenue. Both parties were at dinner together, when WHELAN locked the door of the room, and it is alleged, attempted to commit the act complained of. MRS. CASHELL'S screams brought some persons to the rescue. WHELAN was arrested, and held for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

THE RUSTIC COTTAGE ON FIRE.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building recently erected by the side of the skating pond at Prospect Park. The Cottage had only just been fitted up for the accommodation of ladies, and would have been finished long before had the adjoining pond been private property. Before the flames could be subdued the building was burned to the ground.

A CHILD IN A NOVEL POSITION.—A child was discovered Thursday afternoon in a cigar-box found on the dock at the foot of West Baltic-street. It was taken charge of by Officer LOTT, who carried it to the Coroner's office.

LUNACY.—An insane young man aged 18 years was found yesterday, nearly in a state of nudity, at the Fulton Ferry. He was arrested by Officer BROWNE, Forty-second Precinct.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified yesterday of the death of a man named LARKIN, residing at No. 165 Smith-street. He was found dead that morning. Cause supposed to be heart disease.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—Before the Police Court, yesterday, a man named MARTIN PUGGEN was charged by Roundsman VAN BRUNT, Forty-ninth Precinct, with a violation of the Excise law, by selling whisky within prohibited

hours. Puggen keeps a whisky-shop at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Buren-street, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. the officer discovered some persons drinking there. On cross-examination, Van Brunt said he could not swear what they were drinking at the time. Puggen was found not guilty, and so was discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

AN OLD CASE CONCLUDED.

Heyner H. Bancker, the clerk who was arrested two weeks ago by Detectives Bennett and Tilley, on a charge of having stolen $6,750 worth of coupons, bonds and jewelry from his employer, Naphtali L. Simpson, of No. 19 South-street, was yesterday brought before the Magistrate for the first time to answer the complaint. Why this delay occurred, or where the prisoner has been since his arrest, did not appear during the examination. Mr. Simpson made the necessary affidavit, in which he states that the larceny was committed on the 5th of September, 1865. The accused confessed his guilt, so he was committed for trial. While locked up at Police Headquarters, it appears that the prisoner made an unsuccessful attempt to bribe the doorman to allow him to escape.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT OLD DEBTS.

James McGuire is a milkman, and some time ago disposed of a horse to Edward Smith, of No. 455 Greenwich-street, for the sum of $110, receiving $105 down and the balance standing due. In consequence of the negligence of Smith this $5 remained unpaid, and McGuire becoming impatient, proceeded to his debtor's stable and removed the horse as security. He was yesterday found in possession of the horse and arrested on a charge of larceny by Officer Huntinger of the Fifth Ward. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was held for trial and allowed to furnish bail.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Officer Riker, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Alfred S. Clark, aged 17, on a charge of having stolen a gold bracelet worth $150 from the office safe of Henry H. Morange, at No. 243 Broadway. Clark was in Mr. Morange's employment, and had been left in charge of the safe during a visit to Connecticut. The prisoner was remanded.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Peter O'Donnell was arraigned upon the charge of having shot a man named Wm. Adams. The complaint made in favor of Adams states that on Thursday evening about 10 o'clock he was sitting in the saloon at the corner of Charlton and Macdougal streets, reading a newspaper, when O'Donnell entered and said to him: "You came the other night to lick me, didn't you?" Adams replied "No," and continued reading, when O'Donnell said "Yes you did," and without any further parley or provocation drew a heavy old-fashioned six-barrelled pistol and fired at Adams. The bullet took effect in the right thigh of Adams, and, passing entirely through, lodged in the left leg, making a very dangerous wound. The wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital, and O'Donnell was committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE KNIFE.

Michael Monahan, with his head swathed in many bandages, made oath that yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, he entered the saloon of Frederick H. Heath, No. 186 Varick-street, and called for an oyster stew, and that without any provocation whatever Heath assaulted him with an oyster-knife, making several severe wounds upon his head, one stroke of the knife nearly severing his ear. Heath replied to the complaint that Monahan had come into his place drunk, and assaulted him. A fight ensued, when Monahan fell through the show window, and received his cuts from the glass, and no knife was used at all. The prisoner was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

INDUSTRIOUS OPERATIONS.

Through the exertions of Detectives Blackwood and Herrick, of the Ninth Precinct, one of the most indefatigable gangs of thieves in the City has just been broken up. A youth named John Orr was arrested for some minor offence, and closely following his arrest the officers obtained information that showed that he was one of a bevy of six thieves who had been most extensively engaged in depredating upon the property of the citizens of the Ninth Ward. Of those implicated with Orr, Charles Alexander has been arrested, but William Barnes, William Tazewell, Thomas Scott, and Peter Woods have not yet been found. Yesterday afternoon affidavits were made against Orr and his associates by the following persons, who, in each case, charged them or some of them (Orr, however, being named in every complaint) with stealing the articles specified: Rachel Cunneen, No. 102 Bedford-street, dresses and a muff, $18; Henry S. Osborne, No. 89 West Thirteenth-street, an overcoat, $75; Jacob Burnham, No. 226 West Eighteenth-street, two dresses, $30; Margaret Murphey, No. 291 West Fourth-street, skirts, $6; George W. Blanchard, No. 15 Gay-street, a shawl and two coats, $35; Anna Miller, No. 92 Christopher-street, a cloak, $5; Stephen Vail, No. 66 Jane-street, a dress, $35; Louis Fankerbeck, No. 95 Sixth-avenue, a carpet, $14. All the articles were stolen at various dates between the 16th and 22d of December, and were all recovered by the officer in various pawn-shops where they had been pledged by Orr or some one of his confreres. The boy Alexander has heretofore borne a good character, and appears to be implicated in the Vail larceny only, and in that merely by the assertion of Orr, who says Alexander brought him the dress and asked him to pawn it. Orr and Alexander were committed in default of $500 bail each to await a trial at the General Sessions.

THE LONG LOST FOUND.

About the 15th of June last Louis Lafon left his room, at No. 80 Greene-street, for a few minutes, and also left a gold watch valued at $125 in the room. Returning, he found that during his absence the watch had been stolen. No one had been seen to enter the room, and for all trace of the thief that could be found, the larceny might have been committed by some ghost. The story of the lost watch was told at Police Headquarters, and Detectives Tieman and Smith were instructed to keep their eyes open for the depredators. Their vigil was protracted, but was finally brought to an end yesterday by the arrest of a young German named Adolph Newhorn, in whose possession was found a pawn ticket for the missing watch, and the time-piece itself was recovered at the shop where Newhorn had left it as security for $50 which had been advanced him. The prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

TRICK AND DEVICE.

From the affidavit that he made it appears that Christmas eve Alfred J. Young, residing at No. 2 Bond-street, was waited on by a man who told him that Valentine Wildman, his brother-in-law, had been locked up in Jersey City and had sent to Young for $20 to pay his fine with. In proof of his statement the man exhibited a paper bearing a signature purporting to be that of Wildman. Young gave the unknown man the money and soon afterward meeting Wildman discovered that he had been the victim of a very common device of the unscrupulous for raising money. Officer Glynn, of the Eighth Precinct, from the description of the person furnished, arrested Henry Saunders alias Grey as the operator on Young's confidence, and being fully identified by his victim the prisoner was committed for examination.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

The complaint of Robert W. Tailer, of the firm of Schultze & Tailer, in Bedford-street, alleges that in July last they were waited on by Edgar S. Allien, who represented himself as the agent of J. G. Caruthers, who was the owner of 1,300 gallons of brandy then in the bonded warehouse, but upon which call the customs duties had been paid. The complaint states that the firm bought the brandy of Allien for $5,024, and afterward discovered that the duties on about 700 gallons amounting to $2,000 in gold had not been paid. It also alleges that the brandy did not stand on the warehouse books in the name of Caruthers; that he did not own it; and that Allien had no authority from him or any one else to negotiate its sale. The accused answered all these charges by simply saying "not guilty," and gave bail in $4,000 for his appearance at the trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

A WIFE-BEATER.

James Sheehan, residing at No. 249 Monroe-street, was arrested by Officer Welsh, of the Seventh Precinct, who alleged that on the previous evening, Sheehan being in his apartment in a state of intoxication, had beaten his wife Ann in a most brutal manner. The appearance of the woman fully proved that some one had most outrageously misused her. Her head was a mass of mangled flesh, and her body was patched all over with bruises and wounds. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and her life being thought endangered, Sheehan was committed to await the result of the injuries.

PETTY THEFTS.

Ann Hart, for stealing a shawl, William Borsch, for stealing a few brooms, and Levi Kutz, for stealing a child's jacket, were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Dec. 27.

Before Judge Balcom.

SHORT CALENDAR DAY—CAUSES TRIED AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Part III. of the Circuit was the only branch of the Supreme Court in session yesterday for jury causes. The following actions were disposed of: Debroroh F. Spencer vs. James T. Roger; tried by the Court without a jury; judgment for defendant. Adrian K. Gordon vs. James Bagley; tried by the Court without a jury; judgment for the plaintiff for $902 14. The National Park Bank vs. Bernard Rice, &c.; tried by the Court without a jury; judgment for the plaintiffs for $624 69. Willett Seaman et al. vs. Elias B. Latham; inquest by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for the plaintiffs for $637 45. The Stuyvesant Bank vs. Leopold Tilman et al.; tried by Court and jury; verdict for the defendants. Frank Lyons vs. Hiram Cohen; tried by the Court and a jury; verdict for plaintiff for $1,644 40. The Court, on motion, granted a stay of proceedings to defendant until Tuesday evening next.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 27.

Before Judge Jones.

SUIT AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Rosa E. Rainsford, Administratrix, vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.—The plaintiff in this action is the Administratrix of the estate of her husband, Geo. S. Rainsford, who was the assignee of an insurance policy issued Oct. 22, 1863, by the defendants on the life of George B. Waldron. Immediately after issuing the policy the Company gave a consent in writing that the insured might go in a first-class vessel to New-Orleans. There was no limitation as to the time he should stay South, but the insurance policy contained an indorsement to the effect that the insured should not live south of 36° 30' between the 1st of July and the 1st of November. In the Fall of 1864, when the second premium on the policy became due, the plaintiff in this action (her husband having died in the meantime) went to the office and tendered the premium, amounting to $200 and over, and the Company refused to receive it, on the ground that the policy had been voided by the insured remaining South between the dates above mentioned. Waldron subsequently came North and died in Stonington, Conn., in the Spring of 1865. The suit is now brought to recover $15,000, the amount of the policy. The main questions in the case are whether the written consent of the Company permitting the insured to go South shall be construed as without limit as regards the time he was to remain, and also whether the indorsement on the back of the policy relative to the latitude within which the insured should reside in the Summer months, is legally binding upon the insured party, nothing of the kind being contained in the original contract by which the defendants agreed to issue a policy in favor of Waldron. The case is being tried before Judge Jones without a jury, and is not yet concluded.

Weeks & Foster for plaintiff; Baldwin, Laroque & Barlow for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 27.

By Judge Leonard.

The People ex rel. James K. Place vs. George G. Barnard, Supreme Court Justice, et al.; application for writ of prohibition denied. Wm. Thomson vs. The Solar Salt Works; motion denied; $10 costs to abide event; Willis H. Brumley vs. S. S. Blodgett; motion denied; $10 costs to abide the event. Pettingill vs. The New-York and Pennsylvania Petroleum and Mining Company; motion for leave to renew motion denied, with $10 costs. Margaret Elwood vs. Franklin E. Elwood; referred back for further proofs, &c.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Frederick D. Tappan to vacate assessment, my conclusions are that the application must be granted, and the assessments vacated in the cases numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. In the other cases, numbered 1, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12, the application is denied. See opinion.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the People of the State of New-York *ex rel.* Winne vs. George Gates; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

By Judge Jones.

W. J. Stewart et al. vs. T. J. Powers; motion granted. Seth B. Hunt et al. vs. S. J. Rothschild et al.; motion granted. Jas. Shindler vs. Benj. Smith et al.; attachment granted. Jas. Wallace vs. Morris Mayer; motion granted; issues to be of the original dates. C. Cazimajor vs. A. H. Sibler; motion granted; R. Tooker vs. Alex. Grant et al.; bond approved. P. F. Schuster vs. Morris Levett et al.; motion granted without costs. Luke F. Merritt vs. Chas. Walsh; motion for commission granted. Julius Hart vs. C. C. Merchant et al.; motion granted without costs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. David S. Jones; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Loveland vs. Fitzgerald; extra allowance of $25. William Eckhardt vs. Mary Eckhardt; divorce granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 27.

Notes of issue for the first Monday of January, 1868, motion calendar must be filed on or before Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. All those cases that have a preference in any of the classes, must be filed on or before that day, if not so filed they will be placed on the general calendar. All motions remaining undisposed of on the motion calendar after this date, (Dec. 27,) will be transferred to the first Monday January calendar of 1868, and will be placed by the clerk in their proper places on the said calendar. By order of the Court,

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Richard C. Beamish, Deputy Clerk at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN, Dec. 27.

Before Judge Lott.

CONTEST FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SEVENTH WARD.

A writ of *mandamus* was moved for yesterday morning, to compel the City Board of Canvassers to give to Thomas C. Steers the certificate of his election as Alderman of the Seventh Ward. When the motion came up for argument, Mr. Ridgeway appeared for Mr. Steers and Mr. McCue for the Canvassers. On the part of Mr. Steers it was claimed that he had a majority of the votes cast for Alderman of the Ward, and that he was therefore entitled to his certificate of election. On the part of the Canvassers it was stated that on receiving notice of the application for *mandamus* the Board of Canvassers had met last evening and after a full debate of the matter, had passed a resolution to the effect that there were no returns before them to show that Mr. Steers had been elected Alderman of the Ward, and that they had then adjourned *sine die*. The Court held that the Board having adjourned *sine die*, no *mandamus* could be issued against it as a Board, and that any further proceedings in the case must be taken against the members individually.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '67, R.	104¼	5 Pacific Mail	110
36,000 U. S. 6s. R. '81	108⅛	100 do	110⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	112⅜	1000 do	110⅜
5,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20s., R.		25 do	110¼
'62	104⅞	100 do ...2d call	110⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.,		300 Atlantic Mail	119¼
'64	105⅛	50 do	119
45,000 U. S. 5-20s., C.,		40 Wells Fargo Ex.	46⅛
new	108⅛	50 do	46⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s R.		100 do ...s60	46¼
'65, new iss	104⅛	40 do	46⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67		500 do	47
New Issue	108⅛	100 U. S. Ex.	79
10,000 do	108⅛	300 Mer. U. Ex	39⅜
26,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.		300 do	39⅜
'67, New Issue	104⅛	10 do ...2d call	39⅛
8,500 U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101⅜	500 N. Y. Cen	117⅜
22,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40. C.	101⅛	550 do	117⅛
4,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s,		100 do ...b30	118
2d series	104¾	1000 do ...b60	118⅜
10,000 do ...3d ser.	104⅛	50 do	118
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	65	200 do	118
5,000 do	64½	200 do ...s60	117⅞
7,000 do	64	100 Erie R.	73⅛
10,000 do ...2d call	63⅞	100 Erie R. Pf.	73⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new	62⅞	50 Hud. Riv. R.	132⅛
17,000 do	62⅞	600 do	132
2,000 do ...2d call	62¼	100 do ...2d call	131⅞
10,000 do	62⅜	300 Mil. & St. Paul	48⅜
10,000 do	62	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65¼
1,000 N. Car 6s. ...x-c	50	200 Reading R.	96⅜
2,000 do	50½	200 do ...b30	96⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.	98⅛	100 do	96⅜
1,000 do	98⅜	400 do	96⅞
1,000 do	98⅞	100 do	96⅛
10,000 do	99	20 Mich. Cen. ...x. d.	107½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		500 M. So. & N. I. R.	85¼
Issue	89	50 do	85⅛
500 Ill. Cen. Bs.	118	100 do ...s30	85¼
5000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	86⅞	300 do ...b30	85⅝
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95⅛	20 do	85
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	105⅛	1500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	88¼
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	97⅛	200 do	88⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In.	75⅝	1600 do	88⅛
4,000 N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s	96	500 do ...b40	88⅝
30 Ocean Bank	103	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	57⅜
50 Fourth N. Bk. x. d.	102	200 do ...2d call	57¼
10 Del. & Hud. Ca.	148	1500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	71⅛
210 Canton Co.	51	300 do	71⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	29	200 Clev. & Tol.	98⅛
100 do ...2d call	29½	400 do ...2d call	98
100 do ...b60	30	600 Chic. & R. I.	99⅛
200 do	30	100 do	99⅛
100 do	30½	300 do ...s30	99⅝
0.0 do ...b30	30½	1100 do	99⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	21⅛	300 do ...s60	99
100 do	21⅛	400 do ...s30	99⅛
200 do ...2d call	21⅛	500 do	99½
100 West. U. Tel.	37⅛	9 Mil. & P. duC. 2d Pf.	90
3500 do	37⅛	45 Del., L. & W. R.	111½
1200 do	38	100 do	112
300 do ...s30	37⅞	100 New-Jersey Cen. R.	116⅞
100 do ...b30	38⅛	25 New-Jersey R.	132½
400 do ...2d call	28⅛	1100 P., Ft. W. & C.	100
50 do	38	50 Ohio & Miss R.	29⅛
200 Mariposa Prf.	13½	2500 do	29⅜
100 Adams Express b30	73⅛	600 do	29⅞
100 do	79	300 do ...b30	29⅞
200 do ...2d call	78⅛	100 do ...b30	29⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		28 Amer. Ex.	77
'62 ...s1.b.	107⅛	50 Mer. U. Ex.	39
5,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		400 do	38⅞
'64	105⅛	400 do	38⅜
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.		300 N. Y. Cent	117⅛
'65	105⅛	50 do	117⅜
58,500 U. S. 5-20s. C., '67		200 Erie R.	72⅛
New Is.	108⅛	800 do	72⅞
38,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅛	500 do ...b30	72⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s ex c.	63⅛	500 do	72⅛
2,000 do	63⅞	200 Erie R. Pr.	72⅛
2,000 Missouri St. 6s,	99¼	100 do	74
20,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	50	100 Hud. Riv. R.	132
7,000 Erie 1st M.	102	200 Reading R.	96⅛
1,000 do	102⅛	400 do	96⅛
2,500 Ill. Cen. Bds.	118	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅞
100 Canton Co.	51	100 do	87⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100 Del., L. & W.	112
200 West. Union T.	38	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	58
900 do	38⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70⅞
500 do ...s60	38⅛	200 do	70⅛
200 Quicksilver.	21⅛	300 do ...s30	70⅜
100 do	21⅛	400 Clev. & Tol.	98⅜
100 do	21⅜	300 Ohio. & R. I. R.	99⅛
300 do	22	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	48⅜
100 Adams Ex. Co.	77⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	64⅛
200 do	77⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	42⅜
200 do	77⅛	200 Ohio & M. R.	29⅛
200 Pacific Mail	111	600 do	29
200 do	111⅛	800 do	28⅞
100 Atlantic Mail	119	100 Chic. & Alt.	130⅛
600 Wells Fargo Ex.	46⅛	57 N. Y. & N. H. R.	130

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.	51⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I. ...b3	85⅜
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	47	300 do ...c	85⅛
100 Adams Ex. Co.	79	100 do ...b5	85⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	79⅛	1200 do	85⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex. Co.	39⅛	500 do	85⅛
120 Mar. Pref.	13⅛	400 do ...b5	85⅛
1800 Pac. Mail	110	100 Ohio & Miss R.	29⅛
600 do ...c	110	100 do	29⅛
200 Atlantic Mail	119¼	200 do	29⅜
800 West U. Tel.	37⅛	800 do	29⅝
3500 do	37½	500 Cleve. & Pitts. ...s10	88
100 do ...b10	37⅝	200 do ...b5	88⅛
200 do ...s10	37½	400 do	88⅛
800 do	37⅞	800 do	88½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞	200 do ...b10	98⅝
800 do	117⅝	200 do ...c	88⅛
200 do ...b5	117⅞	2100 Chic., R. I. & P.	99⅝
800 Erie R.	73⅛	200 do ...b3	99½
100 Hud. R. R.	132¼	1200 do	99⅛
200 do	132	100 do ...s10	99⅛
1000 Reading R.	96¾	200 do ...b10	99⅝
200 Mil. & St. Paul	48⅜	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	71½
500 do	48½	300 do ...c	71⅛
200 do	48¾	500 do ...b3	71¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	30	100 Erie R. Pf. ...ex-d	74
800 do	31	100 do	73⅞
300 Wells, Fargo & Co.	46¼	100 do	73⅝
100 Adams Ex.	78¼	1200 Reading R.	96⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex.	39½	200 Mil. & St. P.	48⅜
100 do	39⅜	100 P. F. W. & C.	99⅞
100 do	39¼	800 O. & Miss. R.	29
50 do	39⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	85¼
100 do	39	200 do ...c	85⅜
200 Pacific Mail	111	100 do ...b15	85⅝
1800 do	111½	200 do ...b3	85¼
100 do ...b10	111⅝	100 do ...s10	85⅜
400 do	111⅝	1800 Clev. & Pitts. R.	87⅞
600 do	111¾	300 C., R. I. & P. ...b5	99⅛
1200 do	112	500 do ...s30	99⅛
300 do ...c	111⅜	600 do ...b3	99½
300 do	111⅞	500 do ...b30	99⅜
200 Quicksilver	21¼	400 do	99⅝
100 W. U. Tel.	37⅝	200 do ...s30	99¼
3 Am. Ex.	78	2000 Chic. & N. W.	57¾
7 do	78	200 C. & N. W. R. Pf.	70⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R. ...c	117⅛	500 do	71
3200 Erie R.	72⅞	100 do ...s10	70⅞

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	31⅛	800 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞
300 do	31⅝	200 do ...b3	117⅛
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	46	1000 Reading R.	96½
100 do	46⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. ...b10	47½
400 Adams Ex. Co.	77½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64¼
500 U. S. Ex. Co.	78	100 do	64⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex.	38¼	100 do	64
100 do	38⅛	400 P., F. W. & C.	99⅞
100 do ...b3	38¾	200 do	100
800 Pacific Mail	110¼	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	28⅞
800 West. U. Tel.	37⅞	800 M. S. & N. I.	85
600 do	37⅝	200 do	85⅛
400 do	37½	1800 do	85¼
200 do ...b10	37⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅜
200 do ...s15	37½	200 do	87¼
400 Erie R. ...b3	72½	200 Clev. & Tol. ex div.	98¼
600 do	72⅛	600 Chic., R. I. & P.	99⅜
200 do ...b10	72½	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	57⅞
200 do ...s5	72⅜	200 do	58
500 do	72⅝	1200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70⅜
100 Hudson R.	132	300 do	70½

FRIDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day at 134@133⅞@134⅛@134 ℘ cent. indicate a pretty steady market. The Cash Gold continues scarce, and a small consideration is daily paid for its use to make good the settlements at the Gold Exchange Bank, where nearly all contracts between the Brokers are made at noon. The Export demand for the various European steamers, sailing to-morrow, is thus far about $1,500,000. The rates of Exchange on London continue firm at 110⅛@110¼ for 60 days, and 110½@110⅝ for short sight. The foreign Bill Brokers complained of a dull business to-day, but there is evidently a good deal doing inside the Bankers' Offices in the way of settling credits and remitting for Bonds, Coupons, &c., in anticipation of the New Year; and as there is no selection or large supply of Merchant or Southern Bank Bills on the market, the chief reliance is upon the export of Gold coin and Gold bars.

There was a good inquiry late in the day for Money from the Stock Brokers on Miscellaneous collateral at 6@7 ℘ cent., growing out of the increase and in some cases the revival of speculation in what are generally known as the fancies of the Stock Exchange dealings. The offerings to the leading houses at 6 ℘ cent., however, were quite free, and no large sums wanted on the Public Funds or the Dividend-paying Railways.

The Public Funds were active, and the 5-20s and 10-40s all on the advance, except the 1862s, which were steady at yesterday's figures. The amount of these Bonds supposed to have arrived from the other side by the *Scotia* this morning, is variously estimated at from $700,000 to $1,200,000. The steamer also brought out some of the 1847-67 Loan due 31st inst., for redemption.

The Railways on the Stock Exchange were again active, and in the forenoon prices were disposed to a further advance on all descriptions, except Erie, and there was a large business done in Rock Island, Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, &c. But at and after the 2:30 P. M. Board the market was generally lower, and quite a bearish feeling displayed against nearly the entire list; Pittsburgh, which sold up to 88⅛ in the morning, dropped to 87 ℘ cent., and Erie was rather pressed at 72⅛@72½ ℘ cent.

The Miscellaneous Shares were active, especially on Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph and Cumberland Coal, the last named taking a fresh start, after a profound quiet of several months, and advanced from 29 to 32 ℘ cent. The Express Stocks were ½@1 ℘ cent. lower than yesterday. Telegraph Stock sold as high as 38⅛ ℘ cent., and large sales of Pacific Mail were made at 111⅝@⅞@112 ℘ cent. The State Bonds were in demand for Missouris, while Tennessees, both old and new, were lower than yesterday, the old, ex coupons, selling down to 63½ ℘ cent., and the new at 62 ℘ cent. In the Afternoon Pacific Mail fell back to 111⅛@110½ ℘ cent. Quicksilver advanced to 22 ℘ cent., and Western Telegraph continued firm.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold fell off to 133⅝@¾, after the Room closed. The Railways generally weak.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅛	Missouris	98⅛	99
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅛	Northwest	58	57⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	N. West Pref	70⅞	70⅞
N. Y. Central	117⅞	117⅞	Rock Island	99⅛	99⅛
Erie	73⅛	72⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅜	100
Hudson	132⅛	131⅞	W. U. Telegraph	37⅞	37⅜
Reading	96⅞	96⅜	St. Paul Pref	65⅛	64⅛
Mich. Southern	85⅛	85⅛	St. Paul Com	49	47⅛
Ohio and Miss	29⅛	28⅞	Pacific Mail	109⅞	110⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅞	87⅛	American Gold	133⅞	133⅝
Tenn 6s. new	62⅞	62	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. 1867	130	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108⅛
6 ℘ cent., 1868	130	5-20 reg., 1867	104⅛
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868	135	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	112
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅞	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 reg. 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅜	7 3-10 2d series	104⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is.	104	7 3-10 3d series	104⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	108	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅛	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅛	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99⅛	Tennessee new bds	62⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 5s, new bds	58
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Virginia 6s, n. b.	42
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	50
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	50
Illinois reg. 1860	101	Missouri 6s	98⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	89
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	98⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The half yearly Dividend of the Bank of Commerce, National, is 5 ℘ cent.; Grocers' National, 5 ℘ cent.

New-York	133	American Exchange	113
Manhattan	135	Bank of the Repub.	110
City	200	Metropolitan	126
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	105
Fulton	156	Commonwealth	108
State of New-York	106	Park	136
Commerce	118	Central National	100
Mechanics B'k Ass.	110	Fourth National	101⅛
Ocean	102⅛	Ninth National	100⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	89	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	117	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	65
Erie 1st M. Ex.	100	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	102	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	97	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	101⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	101	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., 1869-'72	107⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	95⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	89⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86⅛	Mil. & Paul 1st M.	87
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	83	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	104
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	64
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,876,635 05; total payments, $1,014,787 18; total balance, $104,894,522 91; the receipts include for Customs, $233,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $353,000.

The following information in regard to the prosperous affairs of the Illinois Central Company comes to us through the late London circular of Mr. Satterthwaite:

"Advices from the office of this Company to 31st October show a large increase of collections in the Land Office, the amount for ten months being $2,457,066, or nearly a million of dollars over corresponding period last year. Sales of land have reached $1,688,000, or $520,000 in excess of 1866. This still leaves on hand unsold 750,000 acres, and $7,500,000 are owing on current contracts for land sold. The bonded debt of the Company, which, on the 1st January last, was upward of twelve millions, has, it is understood, been reduced by more than $1,000,000. It appears probable that the Directors of this Company will, during the coming year, in addition to the ordinary cash dividend of 5 ℘ cent. for each six months (being at the rate of 10 ℘ cent. per annum,) also *distribute a Stock Dividend* of the balance of stock the Company is authorized to issue (viz.: twenty-five million and a half dollars.) *This will give about* 81 ℘ *cent.* Thus it appears that this railroad, which for some time after its opening throughout was financially in so deplorable a condition that any one having any large portion of his property in Illinois Central was considered a ruined man; and that while 7 ℘ cent. bonds had to be issued at 70 to provide funds to finish up the road and furnish it, it has now, like most other American railroads, emerged from its difficulties and become a sound dividend-paying security."

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., and the Union Trust Company a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

The London papers by the *Scotia* report as follows of the movements of the Banks of England and France:

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 11, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,076,481	Decrease	£2,654
Public deposits	5,783,788	Increase	453,054
Other deposits	18,679,523	Increase	172,516
Gov'ment securities	12,319,203	No change.	
Other securities	17,026,322	Increase	240,320
Notes unemployed	12,162,595	Increase	401,880

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,400,985, being a decrease of £441,585; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,663,557, showing a decrease of £53,885, when compared with the preceding return.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending Dec. 12 shows the following changes as compared with that of last week:

Cash	Increase, fr.	12,750,000
Private accounts	Increase	7,200,000
Treasury balance	Increase	250,000
Bills discounted	Decrease	21,000
Notes	Decrease	15,600,000
Advances	Decrease	100,000

The coin and bullion are still increasing rapidly, and, with the addition of £550,000 now shown, the total has reached the colossal sum of £40,034,900. The inference as to the dullness of trade, which are suggested by this unprecedented accumulation of the precious metals, are confirmed by the continued falling off in the discounts.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $501,948. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	61	$16,481	101	$41,192	132	$46,033
Man. of Cotton	69	19,557	139	32,487	73	21,261
Man. of Silk	254	182,476	85	87,775	17	18,469
Man. of Flax	116	24,411	107	27,217	224	57,978
Miscellaneous	289	54,204	43	16,148	66	13,263
Total	789	$297,129	475	$204,819	512	$157,004
		204,819				297,129
Total entered		$501,948	Total marketed			$454,133

The Topeka (Kansas) *Record* states that the forthcoming report of the State Treasurer shows that there was, in round numbers, outstanding scrip on the 1st inst. to the amount of $148,000, against $15,000 last year. It also shows the following receipts into the Treasury during the year:

For taxes for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, and for the sale of bonds, school and railroad lands, &c.	$490,074 28
Total disbursements	454,462 27
Balance on hand	$35,612 01

The total bonded indebtedness of the State is $744,000. The assets, including taxes unpaid, &c., $390,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

BROOKLYN, DEC. 26.

Dikeman-st., n. s., 84 n. Richards-st., 21x100	$200
Jackson-st., s. s., 100 e. Graham-av., 50x100	1,000
10th-st., s. s., 106 w. 4th-av., 20x100	3,700
10th-st., s. s., 125 w. 4th-av., 16.6x100	5,0[illegible]
8th-av., s. e. s., 75 s. w. 19th-st., 25x100	350
5th-st., e. s., 69 s. 4th-st., 23x98	15,000
Butter-st., n. s., 375 w. Smith-st., 78x100	10,500
President-st., s. s., 685 w. Columbia-st., 25x76	1,500
Union-st., n. e. s., 430 s. e. Hoyt-st., 16.8x125	3,500
Madison-st., n. s., 100 w. Reid-av., 50x200	1,600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	11	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	10,704	Malt, bushels	500
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	600	Pork, bbls.	2,054
Cornmeal, bags	4,971	Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,435
Wheat, bushels	835	Lard, pkgs.	2,163
Corn, bushels	15,388	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	439
Rye, bushels	8,101	Whisky, bbls.	298
Oats, bushels	2,690	Petroleum, bbls.	928

ASHES—Continue in limited request, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in limited demand at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, but has not been in much request. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Advanced prices have been demanded to-day by the leading holders, who have been decidedly less eager to realize. But buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely at the rise claimed on desirable lots. Hence the day's business has been less extensive, and the market closes tamely on the basis of the revised quotations. The aggregate sales of the day have been 2,808 bales, including 1,982 bales to shippers, 226 bales to spinners, and 600 bales to speculators. Messrs. Cornwall & Terega are quoting thus, in their circular for this week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	13½	13¾	14 @14¼
Good Ordinary	14	14¼	14½@14¾
Low Middling	15	15¼	15½@15¾
Middling	15½	15¾	16¼@16¾
Good Middling	17	17¼	17½@17¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,004
Receipts last week	16,720
Receipts preceding week	21,248
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	208,354
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	664,327
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	122,670
Exports since Jan. 1	432,006
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	51,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	702,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	347,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	275,000

FEATHERS—Have been very quiet at 85c.@90c. for Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FISH—A limited business has been transacted in the leading kinds at our quotations: Dry Cod at $4 50@$5 75 for Bank and George's, ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $14 25@$16; No. 2 do., $11 25@$12 25; No. 3 do., $10@$10 50, ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$8 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 15; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 35@$10; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10@$10 70; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 65@$10 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 15
Extra State	9 35@10 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 65@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 90@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 760 bbls., at $9 85@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $6 20 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 12 for Western, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 500 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in less request at $4 70@$5 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, (a small parcel from store,) at $2 38; No. 2 do. at $2 29@$2 29½, and White California at $3 05, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at steady prices for Old, which is scarce, and drooping rates for New, the offerings of which exceed the requirements of buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels at $1 38@$1 39 for old Mixed Western in store; $1 35@1 38 for new do., from dock and delivered; $1 28@$1 33 for new Yellow Jersey; $1 38@$1 40 for do. Southern, the latter rate for very choice, and $1 35@$1 38 for new White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,400 bushels at $1 75@$1 78 for State; $1 73 for Southern, and $1 75 for Canada, in bond, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in demand, and quoted firm, with sales of 20,500 bushels State reported at $1 85, from the railroad depot, or $1 87@$1 88, delivered, ℘ bushel. Of Barley Malt 6,100 bushels have been sold at $1 75@$1 85 ℘ bushel. Oats have been inactive at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c. in store, and 86c.@87c. afloat, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Canada Peas, of which the offerings are insignificant.

HAY—North River has been fairly active to-day at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 70c.@78½c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull and rather heavy, including Manilla at 11c.@11⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted little attention, though prices have favored purchasers.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand to-day, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@56c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ℘ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. Emmet Wells notices thus: "Trade opened dull the fore part of the week, but toward the last somewhat revived, causing a much better feeling. The heavy falling off of imports during the past few days has brought about this improvement, but we believe it to be only temporary, for the reason that large purchases are reported as now being made in London for this market. The best quality of Bavarian Hops have all been bought up, and are now in the hands of consumers, while common and low grades, which comprised the last few shipments, are a drug in the market. No better proof exists of the belief that we are getting short of good Hops, than is shown by the sudden reaction which the trade assumes when imports begin to cease. Some of our most prominent dealers are without a sufficient supply of good Hops to execute their orders, and as but few outside lots are on offer, they are partly dependent upon those who are stocked. Dealers have been acting with extra caution, since the first arrivals of Foreign Hops into this port, and have only bought when they knew just where they could place the Hops. Brewers have acted upon the same principle, and scarcely any of them are supplied for the season. One-third of the Hop season will have passed away at the close of the present month, there yet remaining a season of eight months before the advent of new Hops; our future trade and prices, therefore, will naturally be governed by the extent of our imports. Present prices do not warrant further shipments to any great extent, and as England has not yet secured her supply, it is more than likely her orders for good German Hops will be executed before ours, and after she is supplied, should there be any surplus on the Continent, it will probably consist of low grades, a good share of which may find their way to our markets late in the season. With this view of the situation, we cannot give holders of common Hops any encouragement on doing better by holding, as prices of such will not be apt to advance even though Brewers find themselves compelled to use them before the season is over. Imports for week ending Dec. 24, 144 bales."

LEATHER—Has been very quiet at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Has been inactive at former rates.

METALS—Have been in slack request, including Ingot Copper at 20¾c.@21½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$40; Scotch Pig, $36@$39; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 75, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅛c.@6½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@52c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Resin at $2 70@$6 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull, but quoted steady, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@1 05 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate demand at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Crude; bulk, 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@45c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been without marked change in price, but has been very lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 90@$21, closing at $20 95, regular way; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 87@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Thin Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. for forward delivery, including New Mess; New Mess, February, seller, at $22 25@$22 37; and March, seller, at $22 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon has been in more demand, and held firmly; sales 820 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Long Rib at 11c.; Short Rib at 11½c.@11⅝c.; and extra heavy Short Clear at 13½c. ℘ lb. Lard is in rather better demand at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 970 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅝c.@13c., and small lots or very choice at 13⅛c.@13¼c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 8⅝c.@9½c. for City, and 8⅛c.@8⅝c. for country, ℘ lb., the outside prices in each instance for extra heavy, which are very scarce and wanted. Beef continues in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef in moderate demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$34, and India Mess at $34@$38 50, ℘ tce.; sales 115 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 150 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese rules dull at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. Messrs. Starin & Floyd report this week: "No change in quotations of Butter and Cheese. Butter in fair demand, and Cheese firmly held at quotations, without much trade for export. Home trade good." We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	.44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	.42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	.40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	.40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	.38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	.38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	.44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	.40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	.40 @42
Canada	.25 @33
Canada Extra	.35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	.16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	.15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	.14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	.15½@16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	.14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	.12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	.8 @11

RICE—Continues quiet, at $8 50@$9 50 for Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been dull and rather heavy, including Turk's Island at 47½c.@48c. by the cargo, ℘ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former rates, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax, $2 30@$2 40; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2@$2 05, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Continues in limited request at former rates, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11c.@13c., and 430 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@14c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 93,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½@11c.; 54,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been slow of sale at previous figures.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active. For Liverpool there were taken 2,850 bales Cotton at 5-16@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@⅜d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5⅜d. ℘ bushel; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ℘ ton. For London, 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 50 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 7s. ℘ bbl.; 50 tierces Beef, by do., at 10s. ℘ tierce; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 30s., by sail, 50s. by steamer; 100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 50s. ℘ ton; also, 50 tons Oil Cake and 50 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 30,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ℘ bushel, and 250 tierces Lard at 30s. ℘ ton. For Antwerp, 1,000 bags Coffee on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

MEATS.

Butchers complained very generally to-day of the dullness of business, yet reported very little modification of prices. Supplies have been quite full, and the tendency of the market has been in favor of purchasers. We annex a suggestive comparative table of the

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Beef, roasting-pieces, ℘ lb.	$ 22 @ 30	$ 22 @ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb.	15 @ 28	15 @ 25
Beef, round, ℘ lb.	18 @ 24	18 @ 25
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb.	17 @ 24	18 @ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb.	30 @ 40	30 @ 38
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb.	25 @ 30	24 @ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb.	10 @ 18	10 @ 18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb.	12 @ 22	14 @ 22
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb.	25 @ 30	25 @ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 00 @1 50	1 12 @1 50
Mutton, by the carcass, ℘ lb.	8 @ 15	5 @ 12
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	12 @ 18	14 @ 23
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	9 @ 12	8 @ 12
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb.	15 @ 25	15 @ 25
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb.	18 @ 25	15 @ 25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 25 @3 50	2 00 @3 50
Pork, joints, ℘ lb.	15 @ 18	14 @ 16
Pork steaks, ℘ lb.	15 @ 20	14 @ 18
Pork, corned, ℘ lb.	14 @ 18	13 @ 15
Bacon, ℘ lb.	14 @ 22	15 @ 20
Hams, ℘ lb.	15 @ 20	16 @ 20
Shoulders, ℘ lb.	14 @ 18	12 @ 15
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	18 @ 28	15 @ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	12 @ 18	10 @ 15
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb.	30 @ 40	30 @ 40
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb.	30 @ 40	30 @ 40
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb.	16 @ 20	14 @ 16
Lard, ℘ lb.	14 @ 20	15 @ 20
Suet, ℘ lb.	12 @ 18	15 @ 18
Tripe, ℘ lb.	8 @ 10	8 @ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices have been less firm.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Chickens, ℘ lb.	$ — @ 26	$ 18 @ 25
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	75 @1 25	75 @1 00
Ducks, ℘ lb.	20 @ 30	20 @ 25
Ducks, Wild, ℘ pair	62 @2 50	1 00 @1 75
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℘ pair	4 00 @6 50	4 00 @8 00
Fowls, ℘ lb.	10 @ 22	15 @ 20
Geese, ℘ lb.	20 @ 25	15 @ 20
Partridges, ℘ pair	1 25 @2 00	1 25 @1 75
Pigeons, squab, ℘ pair	62 @ 75	62 @ 75
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	1 00 @1 50	1 00 @1 25
Quail, ℘ doz.	4 00 @5 00	3 00 @3 50
Rabbits, ℘ pair	50 @ 62	50 @ 62
Squirrels, each	8 @ 10	6 @ 16
Turkeys, ℘ lb.	20 @ 30	15 @ 20
Venison, ℘ lb.	12 @ 28	15 @ 28
Woodcock, ℘ pair	1 50 @2 25	1 25 @1 75

FISH.

All kinds have been in comparatively high supply, and quoted high in price; but the demand has been limited.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Bass, ℘ lb.	$ 20 @ 25	$ 20 @ 30
Black-fish, ℘ lb.	12 @ 15	15 @ 18
Cat-fish, ℘ lb.	10 @ 12	12 @ 15
Cod, ℘ lb.	9 @ 12	10 @ 12
Codfish, steak, ℘ lb.	12 @ 15	12 @ 15
Cod, dried, ℘ lb.	10 @ —	8 @ 10
Crabs, ℘ dozen	25 @ 30	30 @ 40
Eels, ℘ lb.	15 @ 25	20 @ 25
Flounders, ℘ lb.	10 @ 12	12 @ 15
Frost-fish, ℘ lb.	10 @ 12	10 @ 12
Haddock, ℘ lb.	9 @ 12	8 @ 10
Halibut, ℘ lb.	15 @ 25	22 @ 25
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb.	20 @ 24	16 @ 20
Herrings, fresh, ℘ lb.	10 @ 12	10 @ 18
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch	8 @ 12	12 @ 18
Lobsters, ℘ lb.	8 @ 10	10 @ —
Mackerel, salt, each	10 @ 18	10 @ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb.	15 @ 20	15 @ 20
Oysters, ℘ 100	75 @3 50	75 @2 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	2 00 @3 00	1 75 @2 50
Perch, ℘ lb.	12 @ 15	12 @ 20
Pickerel, ℘ lb.	15 @ 20	15 @ 20
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb.	1 12 @1 50	50 @ 60
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb.	30 @ 35	25 @ 35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb.	24 @ 26	23 @ 25
Scollops, ℘ quart	25 @ 30	30 @ 35
Smelts, ℘ lb.	20 @ 25	20 @ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb.	16 @ 20	15 @ 18
Trout, salmon, ℘ lb.	25 @ 25	20 @ 25
Turtle, ℘ lb.	25 @ 30	20 @ 30
White-fish, ℘ lb.	20 @ 25	18 @ 20

VEGETABLES.

Trade in this line has been very slow since Christmas. Prices have been on the advance in most instances.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Beets, ℘ half peck	$ 45 @ 50	$ 45 @ 50
Cabbages, new, each	12 @ 20	10 @ 15
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen	20 @ 30	20 @ 35
Cauliflowers, each	18 @ 50	22 @ 50
Celery ℘ bunch	12 @ 20	12 @ 18
Garlic, ℘ bunch	20 @ 25	18 @ 20
Lettuce, ℘ head	6 @ 15	8 @ 12
Leeks, ℘ bunch	8 @ 10	6 @ 8
Onions, ℘ peck	50 @ 62	60 @ 75
Onions, ℘ quart	6 @ 10	8 @ 10
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	12 @ 18	10 @ 15
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	25 @ 40	15 @ 35
Parsley, ℘ bunch	6 @ 10	5 @ 10
Potatoes, ℘ bbl.	2 75 @3 75	4 50 @5 50
Potatoes, ℘ peck	40 @ 60	70 @ 75
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	75 @1 00	87 @1 12
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	2 @ 4	3 @ 5
Squash, ℘ lb.	8 @ 12	6 @ 10
Spinach, ℘ half peck	20 @ 30	20 @ 25
Turnips, ℘ half peck	15 @ 25	15 @ 20

FRUIT.

Dealers report very dull times in this branch, and make scarcely a change in quotations.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Almonds, ℘ lb.	$ 40 @ 50	$ 45 @ 52
Apples, ℘ half peck	35 @ 65	25 @ 50
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	25 @ 35	15 @ 30
Cranberries, ℘ quart	18 @ 25	15 @ 20
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb.	15 @ 18	15 @ 20
Dates, ℘ lb.	30 @ 37	12 @ 20
Figs, ℘ lb.	25 @ 40	25 @ 35
Grapes, ℘ lb.	20 @ 35	16 @ 30
Hazel Nuts, ℘ quart	10 @ 12	8 @ 12
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	18 @ 25	12 @ 18
Lemons, ℘ dozen	20 @ 50	15 @ 50
Oranges, ℘ dozen	37 @1 25	25 @1 00
Raisins, ℘ lb.	15 @ 30	8 @ 30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are very quiet at steady prices. Eggs are dearer and in pretty fair demand.

Retail Prices in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Butter, pr. to ch. table, ℘ lb.	$ 48 @ 50	$ 48 @ 50
Butter, fair to good, ℘ lb.	40 @ 45	40 @ 45
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb.	25 @ 35	30 @ 38
Cheese, ℘ lb.	15 @ 20	16 @ 18
Eggs, ℘ doz.	— @ 50	58 @ 60
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	71 @1 00	75 @1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30 @ —	30 @ —
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb.	30 @ 50	35 @ 40

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 00 @8 00	$6 25 @7 50
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb.	30 @ 45	26 @ 40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb.	35 @ 52	30 @ 45
Coffee, R'st and Gro'd, ℘ lb.	30 @ 52	30 @ 45
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb.	10 @ 25	10 @ 25
Flour, Extra Family, ℘ bbl.	13 00 @18 00	14 00 @17 50
Flour, Family, ℘ 25 lb bags	1 62 @2 75	1 87 @2 25
Meal, Corn, ℘ 7 lb bags	30 @ 35	30 @ 37
Meal, Oat, ℘ lb.	10 @ 11	8 @ 10
Milk, ℘ quart	10 @ 12	10 @ 11
Molasses, ℘ gallon	65 @1 00	70 @1 25
Rice, ℘ lb.	10 @ 13	8 @ 12
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb.	10 @ 13	8½@ 11
Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb.	11 @ 14	13 @ 15
Sugar, Refined, ℘ lb.	14½@ 17	16 @ 18½
Syrup, ℘ gallon	75 @1 75	1 00 @1 75
Teas, English Breakf't, ℘ lb.	80 @1 25	75 @1 25
Teas, Green, ℘ lb.	90 @1 75	90 @2 00
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb.	65 @1 10	65 @1 10½

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE EVANGELICAL CHAPEL, 110-ST., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening, by the Pastor, Rev. O. S. St. John. Seats free. Dedication services TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (Sunday, Dec. 29,) at 3 o'clock.

REV. EDWARD C. TOWNE, OF MEDford, Mass., will speak before the Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: A. M.—*Inspiration.* P. M.—*Immortality.* The Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Mordecai in the Gate.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

A CHRISTMAS OFFERING.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*False Prophets, and What they Teach.*

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. B. Smith; at 7 P. M. by C. H. Applegate. Prayer-meeting after preaching service in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE PRAYING BAND, UNDER THE leadership of Mr. Samuel Halstead, will conduct the services at the Seventh-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY. The services will be held at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Come and worship with us.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. Abbott Brown.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION, OLIVET Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av.—SUNDAY services, Dec. 29: Preaching in German at 3½ P. M., by Rev. M. A. Erdman; in English at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Canfield will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service being for the deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. Holmes at 7½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath-school of the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, in the church, between 8th and 9th avs. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Stryker.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. Jas. E. Homans, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. Holdich, of the American Bible Society, and at 3 and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. Brown. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching by Rev. W. W. Andrews on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., on *The Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.*

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. Lord, MORNING and EVENING. Sermon appropriate to the season.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's church at 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school of the South Dutch Church, will be celebrated in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. John Hall, D. D., and the Pastor, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D. Several new and interesting pieces of music will be sung by the school. No collection taken. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE THIRD of a series of meetings under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in the upper Church of the Ascension, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Rev. B. H. Leacock. The public are invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. John Lyle, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, *The Power of Pardon.* All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold their closing services at the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach. On SUNDAY, Jan. 5, this congregation will worship at their new church on 21st-st., near 6th-av.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Watch-night services on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 9 o'clock. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The annual watch night service will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing of select pieces by the children.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 8th-av. and Broadway—SUNDAY, Dec. 29, preaching by Rev. G. C. Estray, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special sermon for evening. Subject—*The Echo of Departing Footsteps—In Memoriam, 1867.* Seats free. All welcome!

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Dunn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Relation of Temperance to the Revival of Religion,* and at 7½ P. M. on Representative men. Subject: *The Aimless Young Man.*

THE SECOND SERMON OF THE course before the Colored Y. M. Christian Association, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, at Zion Church, corner of West 10th-st. and Bleecker, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Decker. Subject—*Advice to Young Men.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. Maynard, formerly Nettie Colburn, a trance medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Christmas Eve and the Individuality and Comprehensibility of God.* Conference at 3 P. M. Dr. Fleming heals in the evening. Public invited.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. Shimeall, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Various Theories Concerning Christ's Second Coming, from the Apostolic Age to the Present Time.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. George Scott, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 29d inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL ADdress young men and their friends on Temperance, SUNDAY NIGHT, in Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Seats free.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PEW NO. 141, St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place. Apply to G. W. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y., third story, front room.

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE,
THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 28,
At 10 A. M.,
LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
DAMAGED GOODS,
(For account of underwriters,)
being a portion of the stock of Messrs A. Blum & Co., saved from the late fire on their premises.
Consisting in part of:
WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, QUILTS, &c.,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
FINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES, &c., &c.
This will be a very large and attractive sale, and should command the attention of all buyers.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO, Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rosewood suites covered in green plush and reps, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black-walnut bedroom suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oak chairs in reps, hair mattresses, feather pillows, &c.; superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors.
ALSO,
Rich fancy goods, consisting of ormolu and alabaster French 30-day clock, bronze group and figures, elegant silver-plated ware, fancy soap, &c.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
By order of Executors:
Sterling silver tea-set, three pieces.
Sterling silver chased vase.
Large claret jug by Ball, Black & Co.
Syrup pitcher and two goblets, by Ball, Black & Co.
To be sold without any reserve.
ALSO,
An invoice of fine engravings.
ALSO,
An invoice of rich Japanese goods, comprising figures, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries" Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.
CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS
by favorite American and European Artists.
They will be on exhibition free,
DAY AND EVENING,
on and after Thursday, 26th inst., as above, with catalogues.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
ALSO,
A miscellaneous collection to close invoices.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, Saturday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
215 barrels Almeria grapes.
80 half barrels Almeria grapes, landing.
57 boxes Malaga lemons.
13 boxes Malaga oranges.
8 cases Carton raisins.
400 boxes fresh Palermo lemons.
148 barrels Almeria grapes.

John H. Austen, Auctioneer.

SUPERB WATER-COLORS AT AUCTION—ELEGANT NEW-YEAR GIFTS. By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Libraries and collections of Pictures catalogued and sold.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Great Sale of Water-Color Drawings by the most celebrated artists.

Nash.	Cattermole,	Marny,
Collingwood Smith,	Knell,	Stephanoff,
Jutsam,	Shepherd,	Marshall,
Nash, Jr.,	Montague,	Reade, &c.

The collection includes the two magnificent interiors of the Houses of Lords and Commons, (these two pictures cost the owner 400 guineas each,) Shakespeare Scenes, Westminster Abbey, The Tower, Windsor Castle, &c. Altogether the most interesting and valuable collection of water-colors ever offered by auction in the United States.
Also, the same evening, a valuable collection of oil-paintings by

Wm. Hart,	Reynaud,	Ready,
Ed. Young,	Opdenhoff,	Haaxman,
Linnig,	Mertz,	&c., &c.

Now on exhibition. Catalogue free.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Special sale of holiday books, illustrated and standard works, poetry, annuals, gift-books, juvenile, &c.

Robt. A. Haggerty, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, 1867, at their office, at 12 o'clock M.:
Seventeen quarter casks superior Sherry wine.
Thirteen quarter casks superior Madeira wine.
Now in the bonded warehouse No. 2 Bridge-st.
Samples and catalogues at office of the auctioneers.
Terms cash. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

Benj. F. Theall, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—By JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 82 Liberty-st. Catalogues now ready.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE Co., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAMSHIP FOR SALE.—THE SIDE-wheel steamship MEXICO, with all her furnishings as she came from sea; beam-engine, built by Morgan Iron Works, 56-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke; price, $10,000. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place. IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS. Principal character by Miss Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE. Mlle. Reillez in both plays. GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE at 12 o'clock. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright. MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THE BLACK CROOK. MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st. OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Curiosities from all parts of the world. MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. GRAND CONCERT—"Daniel." Theo. Thomas' full Orchestra. MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"David Copperfield" and "Boots at the Holy-Tree Inn." SUNDAY EVENING, Grand Sacred and Classic Concert.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 15th-st. "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Times Office New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A large number of letters have recently been sent through the Dublin Post-office to prominent Government officials. On examination these letters have been found charged with a murderous explosive material, and a policeman who received one was horribly mangled on opening it. The Fenians are charged with perpetrating those dastardly outrages.

The departure of Gen. Napier from Bombay to assume command of the British troops in Abyssinia, is announced.

Gen. Menabrea has declared that he will dissolve the Italian Parliament on the 15th January, in case that body continues unfavorable to the Ministry.

A dispatch from Paris announces that the coupons on the Italian bonds will be paid in that city, while another asserts that the Pope has enjoined the Rothschilds against paying them.

GENERAL.

Gen. Custer, who was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for one year, has written a lengthy letter complaining of the composition of the court before which he was tried, and defending himself against the charge of cruelty to his men. He states that the alleged cruelty consisted in ordering a party of his command, sent out to bring in deserters, to shoot the runaway soldiers in case they offered resistance. The deserters, on being overtaken, attempted to shoot their pursuers, whereupon the General's order was carried out, and three of the runaways wounded. They were subsequently cared for to the best of his ability. He says he was surrounded by Indians at the time, that his command was being rapidly reduced by desertion, and that he was forced to adopt harsh measures to check it. He complains that two of the officers who tried him were his juniors, and a third had been censured by him for issuing spoiled rations to his men.

A riot occurred at Hampton, Va., on Christmas Day. A drunken white man named Lattimer deliberately shot a negro in the head, inflicting wounds which will probably prove fatal. Lattimer then locked himself in his house. A crowd of freedmen gathered around the house, broke the windows and attempted to secure the culprit. Lattimer tried to escape, but was caught and severely beaten by the negroes. He was finally rescued from their hands by three colored men, who succeeded in conducting him to the jail and locking him in.

Advices from New-Mexico give details of the murder at Santa Fé of Chief-Justice Slough by Capt. Rynerson, a member of the Territorial Senate. The affray was brought about by some remarks made by Rynerson in debate which reflected upon the Chief-Justice, and which the latter pronounced to be lies. Rynerson made an attack upon the Chief-Justice, shooting him two or three times, and inflicting wounds of which he died in three days.

Gen. Santa Anna denies any intention of going to Mexico. Several battles have recently taken place in St. Domingo, the Government claiming the victory on each occasion. The Baez party is, nevertheless, growing in favor and gaining many adherents.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to urge on the Supreme Court the importance of rendering an early decision in the matter of the *mandamus* against the Board of County Canvassers, directing the Board to canvass the vote for Supervisors. Resolutions to pay John Houghtalin $500 for services in compiling the annual report of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and Mrs. Purdy $1,470 50 for balance of salary due the late Mr. Purdy, were adopted.

A motion was made before Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, on Thursday last, by the counsel for James E. Place, for a writ of prohibition against Judge Barnard, to prevent the latter from continuing the proceedings of Phipps et al. against Mr. Place. Yesterday Judge Leonard rendered a decision in which he denied the application for a writ. The investigation in Mr. Place's case was continued yesterday in the General Term Room, and it will be resumed on Monday morning next.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, previous to discharging the jury for the term, took occasion to thank them for their promptness, punctuality, attention and efficiency, and further said that there had not been a disagreement by them, and that their conduct was a striking evidence of the benefit the Government, the Bench, Bar and suitors had gained by the transfer of the power to impanel jurors from the State to the United States Courts.

The Union League Club met last evening and resolved to lease the Club-house of Mr. Jerome, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, for the purposes of the Club, the increasing number of whose members calls for enlarged accommodation. A resolution was also passed limiting the number of members of the organization to one thousand.

A report prevails in Boston that Bryant F. Henry, Receiving Teller of the Shawmut Bank, has absconded, his accounts being short about $50,000. It is supposed that he has gone either to Canada or to Europe, his wife accompanying him. The standing of the bank will not be affected by the loss.

The divorce suit of Margaret Elwood *vs.* Franklin Elwood, came before the Supreme Court yesterday, for confirmation of the decree, and was sent back to the Referee for further proofs.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday, and adopted resolutions establishing several new fire companies up town.

Very moderate sales of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries transpired yesterday, at essentially unaltered prices. Cotton was firmer and fairly active. The Freight engagements were decidedly more extensive.

In our regular Family Market Prices Current, we give this morning a series of very suggestive tables of retail prices at the close of last year, compared with the ruling figures yesterday. It will be noticed how few indeed are the instances in which there has been any material modification of the prices of last year, which themselves were generally quite up to the inflated figures of war times.

What the South Needs.

The *Tribune* forcibly urges those who would "revive the flagging energies of the South, lighten her miseries and restore her to vigor and prosperity," to "take or send their money and buy Southern lands." This advice is wise and timely. What the South needs is a revival of her business and industry. She needs capital to procure tools and implements for farming—to pay for her labor in advance of its harvests, to rebuild the dwellings and restore the industry swept out of existence by the war; and it is only from the North, or from abroad, that she can hope to get it.

But it does not come! Neither foreigners nor Northern capitalists will send their money into the Southern States for investment, either in lands, or in anything else. And the reason is perfectly obvious: they have not sufficient confidence in the political, industrial and social future of the South to warrant them in committing their capital to its control. Men will not put their money into any State or country, until they can form some reliable judgment of the usage to which it will be subjected. They want to know the general character and drift of the laws which will control it,—the rate and kind of taxation to which it will be subjected,—the security with which it will be surrounded and the facilities which will be afforded for employing, changing or withdrawing it at pleasure. All these things depend on the character of the Government which may be established. And until capitalists can form some more accurate and reliable opinion as to the kind of governments which are hereafter to exist in the Southern States, and the degree of stable wisdom and justice which may be expected from them, they will not put their property under their control.

Just now the Southern States seem likely to pass substantially under the control of their negro population. Even in States where the negroes have not an absolute majority of the voters, they have enough to decide the policy of the State Governments, unless the white voters unite against them. The latter course would be very likely to involve a conflict of races which would throw society and all its interests into chaos; and if it is not resorted to, the substantial negro supremacy which would follow, is an experiment which remains to be tried. The loud and confident predictions of politicians and the Press do not settle the question. Capitalists who have money to invest prefer to await the result of such an experiment, which, be it remembered, is as yet wholly untried in the practical working of our democratic institutions. We have States and communities where a very large *per cent.* of the governing people is made up of the ignorant and inexperienced; but we have never yet made any trial of such an experiment as is involved in suddenly giving three-fifths, one-half, or even one-third, of the political power of any State to a class of men just released from embruting, blinding and degrading Slavery, not only aliens in race, but of that race which more than any other on the earth is repugnant to Anglo-Saxon sentiment and prejudice, utterly without experience in civil affairs, unaccustomed even to care for themselves in the smallest matters of daily life, and certain, for a long time to come, to be mere tools in the hands of selfish, unscrupulous and irresponsible politicians on one side or the other.

This is an experiment yet to be tried. It may work well. It may give to liberty stronger guarantees, to property greater security, to labor a surer reward, to enterprise greater stimulus, and to the best interests of the State and its people a safer development, than any form of government which has been tried hitherto. The *Tribune* believes that it will. So do some of the great capitalists of New-England, of New-York and the West—those of them who espouse these theories of universal negro suffrage, to be enforced upon the South by military power, and who are sending political missionaries into the Southern States to organize the permanent establishment of governments based upon them. *But even they do not send their money.* They do not invest in Southern lands or Southern industries of any kind. Strongly as they recommend such investments to other people—earnestly and justly as they invoke aid to the Southern States through such instrumentalities—they do not exhibit that full faith in their own advice which acting upon it would imply.

What the South needs—like all other great communities—first of all, and as the condition *sine qua non* of all industrial prosperity and all material development—is a settled Government, in the practical working of which all who live there, and all who think of investing money there, and all whose welfare in any way depends upon Southern prosperity, shall have a strong and abiding confidence. The South has no such Governments now. It has no Governments which command the respect and confidence of its own people. It is trying very hard to get them, and Congress is trying to help them. But Congress has views and purposes in its action, with which the South not only does not sympathize but which encounter its resolute and rooted hostility; and the result is a conflict of interest, of feeling and of effort which threatens to prevent for a long time to come, such action as the *Tribune* deems essential to the relief and prosperity of the Southern States.

Congress has assumed control of the whole Southern question. It denied and violently resisted, resented and defeated the authority which the Executive attempted to assert and exercise over it. Rightly or wrongly, it took into its own hands the whole business of dealing with the South,—of providing such Governments as will command confidence and secure the peace, progress and prosperity of the Southern States. And Congress must expect to be held responsible for the results.

The Democracy and the Philadelphia Convention.

The *World*, in commenting upon Mr. Raymond's statements as to the motives which led him to take part in the Philadelphia Convention, says:

"But the veil which Mr. Raymond lifts from the secret history of the Philadelphia Convention and from the motives which prompted its originators, does concern us; and we are glad to have the facts at length brought to the public knowledge by a witness so well qualified to command belief. When the Philadelphia Convention was proposed, we demurred. We continued to discountenance it until the Democratic members of Congress and many leading men of the party had been persuaded or cajoled into its support, when we were fain to keep step with the movement to *prevent its dividing and demoralizing the Democratic Party.* Many other Democrats acted in the same sense, using their influence to keep the party united, *and to make the Philadelphia rivulet* (and a diminutive little rill it proved to be at last) *flow into the Democratic river. The staunchness of the Democracy made this absorption easy,* and in this State we gained (we believe) the votes of Mr. Weed, Mr. Pruyn and perhaps a few others. But the Democratic organization was preserved and invigorated for its great victories of the present year."

The "absorption" thus spoken of was one of the things which destroyed the influence of the Convention and strengthened the hands of the Radicals who took such strong ground against it. The natural effect of the Convention upon the Union Party would have been to check the effort made by the Radicals to engraft upon it their extreme doctrines,—the doctrine that the rebellion had set aside the Constitution in its relations to the Southern States, and given to Congress the absolute power of a conqueror over conquered enemies;—the doctrines of confiscation, of universal negro suffrage and of absolute Southern subjugation to the will of the conquering North. The Convention protested against these doctrines, and it would have had great weight in excluding them from the Union platform, and keeping them wholly out of the political field—but for the action of the Democratic Party,—but for what the *World* styles its "staunchness" in making the "Philadelphia rivulet flow into the Democratic river." The only thing, it seems, which induced the *World* to favor the Convention at all was the hope that it might be made useful to the Democratic Party,—or, at all events, that it might be so controlled as not to hurt that party.

Does not the *World* now think that a useful service would have been rendered to the country, if the Convention had succeeded in moderating the tone and temper of the Republican Party, and in excluding from its platform and its policy the extreme doctrines complained of? Or does it consider the party advantage which the Democrats secured from it, an equivalent for what its action enabled the Radicals to accomplish in the furtherance of their views?

We have more than once taken occasion to remind the country that it has been only by the direct aid of the Democratic Party that the Radicals have been enabled to secure some of their most cherished ends. It was only by this coalition that universal negro suffrage was secured in the District of Columbia;—that so large a disfranchisement was inflicted upon the whites of the South; and that universal negro suffrage was finally decreed as a condition of reconstruction. Their attempt to use the Philadelphia Convention for the promotion of their party ends, regardless of the general interests of the Union, except as they were involved in their own party ascendency, was another triumph of the same sort. The *World* seems to be astonished to find that President Johnson did not sympathize with these purposes, and that *his* object also, in favoring the Convention, was not to advance the fortunes and aid the ascendency of the Democratic Party.

The Address of President Juarez at the Opening of the Mexican Congress.

We have often spoken of the high ability and general good sense that have characterized the public career of the Mexican President; and though we remonstrated with him for his deeds of violence at the time of Maximilian's fall, we have always tried to indulge the hope that he would ultimately succeed in establishing a peaceful, orderly and Liberal government in Mexico. We retain this hope, even amid the embarrassments that almost prostrate him at the present time.

It will be seen by the address (or what we would call the Message) delivered by him at the opening of the Mexican Congress, that he has set about his duties with energy and courage. Though the address is eminently moderate and pacific in all its parts, it yet bears the impression of a man who understands the necessities and difficulties of Mexico, as well as the conditions of constitutional government. He indulges in neither rhodomontade nor braggadocio; avoids all those displays of extravagant rhetoric which always characterize such Mexican documents as originate with the Hispano-American leaders, and secures the respect of the world for himself and his administration by the way in which he deals with questions of Mexican politics.

Such foreign relations as Mexico had at the moment he began to deliver his address, ceased almost before he had closed it. An English steamer on that very day bore away the British and other foreign representatives who had remained in the country till that time settling up their affairs; and Mexico was left without a single European Minister to show that she was recognized as belonging to civilized Powers. Juarez, however, treats the question of foreign relations without anger or impertinence. He merely refers to the fact that European Governments ceased acknowledging the Republic after the intervention, and transferred their recognition to the Imperialists; and then, remarking that he asks no favors of these Governments now, he adds that nothing will be done which they can consider offensive, while Mexico waits for the formation of new treaties. Foreigners will not only be protected in the meantime, but will enjoy all the legal rights and guarantees of Mexicans without the special treaty protection of their own Governments. This is exceedingly honorable conduct on the part of Mexico, and should at least save her from the insults of foreign Powers.

The domestic affairs of the country are not treated at such length as we might expect, or as we are accustomed to in our own Presidential Messages. Juarez does little more than allude to the various public interests which are associated with the maintenance of order, the treasury, the army, commerce and industry. In regard to each, however, his language is intelligent, and his advice sound and practicable, and worthy of the consideration of Congress.

If now the Mexicans will only give him a fair chance, if Congress will energetically support his Liberal policy, if his ambitious rivals will repress the *pronunciamientos* which are already burning on their tongues, if the Church will behave in a Christian manner, we may hope not only to see Juarez continue in power during his official term, but greatly advance the cause of Reform, Liberty, order and civilization in Mexico.

International Coinage—Mr. Ruggles' Report.

The statement from Washington, that it is intended, after the recess, to bring before Congress a measure for the establishment of an international coinage, will probably direct attention to the report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, as delegate to the Monetary Conference recently held at Paris. The Conference, it may be remembered, was attended by representatives of nearly all the nations of Europe, and the result of its inquiries and discussions was a plan of monetary unification, which is now under the consideration of the respective Governments. Its features are a single standard, exclusively of gold; coins of equal weight, diameter and quality; and the adoption of the weight of the five-franc gold coin of France as the unit. The value of the gold dollar of this country is slightly in exces of that of the five-franc coin; a proposed adaptation of the half-eagle to the value and weight of 25 francs—which is to be provided for by the issue of a new coin by all the leading nations—involving a reduction of about 17¼ cents.

The details of the plan, and the changes which it would necessitate, are of less immediate importance than the principle to which the Conference sought to give effect. At the first blush, perhaps, it may be derided as chimerical. The mere abstract proposition that it is desirable for all nations to have as the unit of their currency some coin that shall have the merit of universality in use and value is not likely to be disputed. But the busy, practical people who think less of theoretical excellence than of changes which promise in any way to disturb the routine of business, may be expected to sneer at it as too fanciful to be worthy of earnest thought. They will classify it with things Utopian, and be content to leave the adjustment of monetary differences to the established system of exchanges. Mr. Ruggles' sanguine opinions in regard to the feasibility of the change projected, indorsed though they be by one so cool and cautious as Senator Sherman, will be attributed to devotion to a particular hobby, and the whole scheme will be set down as too unreal for legislative action.

Experience, it must be admitted, does not warrant an expectation of very early results in favor of any change which interferes materially with business customs or the daily dealings of a people. The British delegates to the Paris Conference were not unwise in qualifying their approval of its recommendations with the remark that "until it should be incontestably demonstrated that the adoption of a new system offered superior advantages justifying the abandonment of that which was approved by experience, and rooted in the habits of the people, the British Government could not take the initiative in assimilating its money with that of the nations of the continent." With Sir John Bowring's barren labor before their eyes, they doubtless deemed the reservation expedient. For a quarter of a century, or thereabout, he has toiled to educate the popular and official mind of England up to the standard of the decimal system. Its superiority over the arbitrary pound, shillings and pence has from the first been conceded by the intelligence of the country; Chambers of Commerce have memorialized Parliament in favor of the reform, and the pundits of scientific and statistical associations have demonstrated its advantages. Still the British people have clung to their old system, with all its drawbacks; and the issue of a silver coin denominated the florin, equal in value to one-tenth of a pound, is the only tangible product of twenty-five years' discussion. This country has a lesson of its own to tell on a similar subject. The Cental system was inaugurated not many months ago as an improvement upon the varying standards of weight and measure. Chambers of Commerce were loud in its praise, and there really seemed to be some ground for believing that it would speedily come into general use at the great seats of trade. But what is the fact? The old system, with its manifold defects, is adhered to by the people everywhere, and the Cental system, notwithstanding its theoretical advantages, has practically collapsed. With these instances of the difficulty which both Britain and the United States have experienced in efforts to overcome established routine, we cannot accept any plan of monetary unification with the hopefulness which characterises Mr. Ruggles' report.

The question is, however, too important to be entirely abandoned because of the obstacles which surround it. In our home relations it has no place, since the decimal system, which we have, is in principle that which the Conference proposed to make universal. But the commerce of nations would be facilitated, and therefore benefited by a change. The differences that exist between the coinages of countries may not embarrass international trade, but they give rise to intricate exchanges and discounts which entail inconvenience and loss. Exchange brokers reap a harvest which the merchants should not be compelled to lose; and there is nothing extravagant in the supposition that commercial nations will in due time be willing to modify their coinages in a manner that shall render intercourse simpler and cheaper. Civilization points unerringly to the result desired by Mr. Sherman—when the world shall "compute the value of all productions by the same standard, measure by the same yard or metre, and weigh by the same scales;" but we must wait awhile for its realisation.

In the meantime, may it not be well to consider the expediency of restricting the change within narrower limits than those which Mr. Ruggles has indicated? His plan involves a disturbance of values—small, it may be, but, nevertheless, a disturbance which will delay, if it do not defeat, its application. A change which reduces the value of the dollar between three and four cents affects too directly the whole people, debtors and creditors, to be submitted to very cheerfully for the sake of foreign traders or travelers; and though Mr. Ruggles suggests that objections may be obviated by allowing existing engagements to be settled at present values, the mere innovation will awaken a feeling not easily overcome. A better course might be to issue a new coin harmonising with the system we have, but available for the purposes of international trade. Theoretical perfection might not be thus attained, but the foundation of international unification would be laid, without exciting the prejudices or meddling with the interests which will resist any sweeping change.

MINOR TOPICS.

The murder of the Chief-Justice of New-Mexico by a member of the Territorial Senate is one of the most shocking crimes we have lately had to record. The affair was the result of some miserable quarrel—no matter what; and the frenzy of the murderer is seen by his continuing to shoot at his victim even after death. Ordinarily, we pay but little attention to anything that occurs in our distant territory of New-Mexico. But her local politics have lately been very violent and her politicians inordinately quarrelsome. If justice is administered in the present case, it will have a tendency to modify the madness that periodically rules at Sante Fé.

Our London correspondent yesterday alluded to the prosecution in London of Sir Culling Eardley, who, it seems, married a lady in this City in 1859, and afterward married another in London. He seems to have admitted the fact of the marriage here, and the only reason he gives for marrying again is his belief that the New-York marriage might be repudiated as illegal because it was not performed in presence of the British Consul. Whatever may be the law in the matter, there can be no doubt whatever as to the moral character of this man's act;—it was an act of unmitigated baseness and treachery toward the woman he married here. It was a repetition of Mr. Yelverton's performance, and was, like that, about as villainous and unprincipled a trick to inflict the highest possible wrong upon a woman with impunity, as can be imagined. English "gentlemen" seem to be rather unduly addicted to this sort of thing.

Experienced railroad men, as they proclaim themselves, are talking about the Angola railroad disaster as "one of those inscrutable Providences which we cannot fathom." This is sheer nonsense. There was a *cause* for that accident; *something* threw these cars off the track; and if railroad men cannot discover what it was, that fact only proves their ignorance and incapacity. It was not a "Providence" except as everything is a Providence, and the attempts made to dismiss it by such a pious-looking epithet are simply attempts to escape responsibility. It may be that the cause of this calamity cannot be discovered, but that fact does not prove that it had no cause. Providence does not throw cars off the track; it is always done by agency of some kind or other.

We guess there is at this time a profounder feeling of despair than ever before among New-Yorkers as to the possibility of having our thoroughfares kept in any such order as they might easily be kept in. We should not have expected our streets to be kept clean or clear during such a season as we have had the last fortnight, but something at least might have been done on the principal lines of travel with regard to crossings and pathways; and there certainly has been no insuperable difficulty about putting Broadway in decent order during the last few days. Mr. Whiting must be rejoiced to know that the majority of people have even ceased making public complaint about the matter, and now only indulge in a few private maledictions as they flounder along through the slush and filth. Our citizens would build a monument of solid gold to any one who should prove himself capable of keeping the streets of New-York in such a reasonable state of decency as might be expected from half our present expenditures. But our whole City Government is an utter sham, and people in general have ceased to expect anything from it.

The Cable brings us advices of a new device of Fenianism. It is to send letters to prominent officials inclosing explosive material, which bursts when the letters are opened. One policeman, it is said, has been horribly mangled by means of such a letter, and other explosions have occurred causing less injury. Such resorts as these will deprive any cause of respect or sympathy. They are simply infamous outrages—no more to be justified or palliated by political excuses than any other cold-blooded and cowardly assassinations. The effect of them is very likely to be to arouse an intense hatred among the English of all orders and classes, which will lead to a general onslaught of the Irish throughout the Kingdom. It is certainly not the way to secure either Irish independence or the redress of Irish wrongs.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* denounces the sentiments expressed by Gov. Fenton in his admirable letter, which we recently published, concerning the burial of the rebel dead in national cemeteries. This correspondent says that "the nation buries patriots because they are such;"—and he objects to its treating rebels in the same way. He is mistaken. The nation buries dead patriots mainly because they are *dead;* and also because the manner of their death deprived them of other sepulture than such as public care might give them. It is quite right that a distinction should be made between rebels and patriots in the matter of conferring honors and rewards, posthumous or other; but it is scarcely decent or becoming to carry this so far as to deny to the former the right of being buried at all. Resentments even for rebellion may very well perish at the grave.

And yet the world does not come to an end. A Paris journalist ridicules an institution which has just been established there for the higher education of women, and draws a gloomy picture of the world as it will be by 1877, when ladies will perplex the limited intellects of their spouses with such questions as: "What is your opinion on the alimentation of the solar heat? Do you believe in a permanent avalanche of asteroids falling upon the body of the sun? What do you think of the theory of Ademar on deluges? Are you a pauspermist or a heterogenist?" We beg leave to inform our vivacious French contemporary that American ladies, even now, are constantly in the habit of putting such questions as these to their husbands. They may not always get very satisfactory answers—but yet the world stands.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter publishes an unqualified retraction of certain statements concerning a communication between President Lincoln and Gov Seymour, which he had published on what he deemed good authority. He now states that his authority for the statement was Mr. G. B. Lincoln, of Brooklyn, who also publishes a card acknowledging that he was misled, and retracting the statement he had authorized to be made. It is unfortunate that false statements should ever get into print, but in this case the parties concerned have done all in their power to remedy the injustice done.

The violent denunciations of Secretary Seward, for his Mexican policy during the last few years of Mexican turmoil and French intervention, have led some people to fancy him an open or rather badly-disguised enemy of republicanism in Mexico. In Mexico itself, however, the matter is now looked on in a very different light. In the speech of the President of the Mexican Congress (Señor Montes) at its recent opening, this warm acknowledgment of the Mexican policy of our Government occurs: "The Republic of Mexico will always count among her best friends *the statesman who directed the American policy* during the period of our crisis. The principle of non-intervention, faithfully observed by the first-born of the republics on this continent, has been the only ally of Mexico." There is no doubt that this fact will be fully recognized as time passes on, and after Mr. Seward has passed away.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the Excise business strikes us as being captious and puerile. It is difficult to interpret their course in any other way. How do they expect to enforce their ordinance which empowers the Mayor, and him alone, to issue tavern and excise licenses, and which declares the licenses issued by the Excise Board, under State authority, to be invalid? The Board of Excise is the Board of Police, and it is not likely that the latter will hesitate to use its power in carrying out the provisions of the law which incorporate it into a Board of Excise. We understand the plea of the Aldermen to be that they wish to make a test case in order to ascertain through the Courts whether the Legislature have the power to create an Excise Board, or whether the authority to issue licenses rests with the City under its charter of incorporation. This point, however, has been well settled already. The Court of Appeals has decided in favor of the existing Board, and attempt of the kind in question to set aside the decision is born of a mischievous spirit, and can result in no possible good. The present excise law in some of its details, possibly, may be obnoxious, but the only true method of modifying any objectionable features is by application to the Legislature. The moral and material benefits which have resulted to the City from the operations of the Excise Board, are in such marked contrast to the state of affairs which existed when the matter of excise was under municipal control that, outside of the Common Council and the liquor-dealer's guild, few persons can be found who would not regret any radical change in the system as now established.

The Pall-Mall *Gazette* comes to the conclusion that the real danger of Fenianism to England does not lie in Ireland at all; nor in the prospect of any downright rebellion. The danger, we are told, "*is in America, and in the use which can be made* of the rebellious spirit in Ireland to embarrass the whole empire, and to plunge that unhappy country itself into worse unhappiness." This is a good reason why the English Government should take seasonable warning not to delay too long in seeing that justice is administered in her dealings with America as well as with Ireland.

We observe that the Board of Health have authorized their counsel to prosecute the owners of certain tenement-houses, including the proprietor of the building in Second-avenue, which was last week the scene of a shocking loss of life, for neglecting to provide fire-escapes in accordance with the provisions of the law which apply in the case. We trust that these prosecutions will be conducted with vigor. There ought to be no child's play in this matter. The law which these tenement-house owners have broken is explicit. No reasonable excuse can be offered for its violation. The parties have been properly notified of the insecure condition of their premises, and if they choose to incur the risk of prosecution rather than expend the money necessary to provide proper fire-escapes they ought, upon conviction, to receive the severest penalty. The owner of a tenement who willfully subjects his tenants to the chances of such a holocaust as that in Second-avenue is morally guilty of murder. As the law stands a fine is the penalty of the crime; and this, if rigidly enforced, will at all events call their attention to the requirements of the law.

Santa Anna, with his nine lives of a cat, and with an ambition that defies age, once more comes to the front on the world's stage. Only the other day he was the lonely exile, who from his "watch-tower of St. Thomas" was reported to look upon all things terrestrial with the eye of a man sick of the world. A little later he was found plotting to put himself at the head of Mexico; a little later yet a prisoner, then a convicted State criminal—finally reported shot and buried. Coming to life, he again resumes his rôle of exile, and now is proclaimed Dictator of Yucatan. What coils upon coils of intrigue, what bribings and bullyings and beseechings, have extricated him from his perils and started him afresh, no one but himself knows. But to such a man no future can be predicted as impossible, while life lasts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

We are not likely to lack music in the coming year—or at least at the commencement of it. There are already three or four Richmonds in the field, and if Richard (meaning the public) ever is himself again he will have a hard time of it. Miss Caroline Richings is the first to take up a position. She has selected the Academy of Music, and will deploy her forces on Monday night. The work selected for the occasion is the "Crown Diamonds," by the cheerful and chirrupy Auber. Miss Richings has an excellent company. It is the best in many respects that could now be obtained for the performance of English opera. Of course we mean English opera by courtesy, for with every desire to protect our naturalized citizens, it is impossible to regard Auber either as an American or an English composer. Nevertheless he is acceptable in native garb, and will do very well until the management resort to another repertoire. We have already mentioned that Wallace's almost unknown opera of the "Desert Flower" will be speedily brought out by this company, but we can hardly think that it will be during the present season, which must necessarily be brief. Early in February Mr. Maretzek returns with his forces to the Academy, and "Lurline" will be produced in Italian. The *mise en scene* in particular will be very splendid. In these days, everything seems to run to spectacle, but it rarely happens that the story of the spectacle is so interesting and dramatic as in "Lurline," and there is no other instance where it is wedded to such exquisitely charming music.

Following quickly in the steps of Miss Richings comes Mr. Max Strakosch with the La Grange and Brignoli combination. The members of the company are well known, and most of them are favorites with the public. Mr. Strakosch is fortunate in having a new theatre at his disposition. He is to open Pike's Opera House—an establishment which, in point of elegance and comfort, has no equal in the metropolis. Public curiosity in the latter, if not in opera, will suffice to make Mr. Strakosch's short season a profitable one.

In February, Mr. Bateman returns to the French Theatre, and if the "Grand Duchess" has lost her attractiveness—a contingency which is hardly probable—the fair Helen will take her place. It should not be forgotten that to-day, at the *matinée*, the "Duchess" makes her last appearance. The performance commences somewhat earlier than usual, owing to the departure of the company in the afternoon for Boston.

There will be an unusually interesting programme to-morrow night at Steinway Hall, when Mr. Harrison gives his thirteenth Sunday concert. All the principal artists of his unequaled *troupe* take part in it—Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Leopold de Meyer, Mr. Carl Rosa, &c. These excellent entertainments have become deservedly popular, and are certainly the cheapest and best of the kind ever offered to the public.

We direct attention with particular pleasure to a performance which will be given to-night at Steinway Hall. Mr. Bristow, a gentleman who for many years has devoted himself sincerely and truly to art, and who in that period has produced musical works of enduring merit, will present a new oratorio to the public. The subject is "Daniel," the words being selected from the Scriptures by Mr. Wm. A. Hardenbrook. The dramatic talent of Mr. Bristow will impart to this touching and miraculous episode an unusual degree of force, and we may expect that the orchestral portion will be something more than a dull reiteration. An event so important should at all events draw out the entire community interested in oratorio music. Mlle. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Hill, Mr. J. R. Thomas and Mr. Herman Trost sustain the principal parts. The choruses will be sung by the Mendelssohn Union, and the orchestra will be under the personal direction of Mr. G. F. Bristow.

Wallack's Theatre—Oliver Twist.

The dramatization of Mr. Dickens' novel, *Oliver Twist*, was given for the first time in a regular season at this theatre last evening, before the most numerous audience that has appeared for a long time to gratify any manager's heart, or to testify its appreciation of a good performance. The sign of "standing room only" was exhibited fifteen minutes before the curtain rose. It is not our purpose to review at length the representation, this morning. There was doubtless more in the piece than could come out on a first night, as is the case with most plays which trust rather to incident than to purpose for their interest. Most of the effective scenes in the novel are reproduced in the drama, and these were realized very like to life on Wallack's stage last evening. The performance, indeed, was thoroughly effective, and only the more revolting tableaux escaped encores; and in these latter, confined to *Bill Sykes* and *Nancy*, a culmination of the powerfully dramatic in human nature was completely attained by Mr. E. Davenport and Miss Rose Eytinge. In the death scene of the latter, pathos on the stage reached its climax. The lesser characters were also played as though the actors were entirely conversant with the book and with Cruikshank's etchings. Mr. Williamson, as *Justice Fang*, may tone down and still be effective. Mr. Wallack's *Fagin* is a personation that belongs to most real art, and has long been famous. Some picturesque scenery has been painted for the piece, and Mr. Baker has not forgotten to set its changing moods to congenial music. "Oliver Twist" is announced for this evening and Monday, and will most likely have the great success we anticipated for it.

Academy of Music—German Drama.

The *Marguerite* of Goethe's "Faust," in which Mlle. Janauschek appeared last evening at the Academy, will scarcely be remembered as one of that artiste's successes. The character, one of the most purely poetical conceptions in all the range of dramatic literature, mainly suffers from over elaboration at Mlle. Janauschek's hands. It is not a fault that she does not look the dreamy maiden of the German master's fancy—although that is a drawback—but we might as well expect from the wild north wind the gentle murmurs which the Summer zephyrs breathe, as seek to find in the energetic acting of this lady a sympathetic link to the mild and tender spirit which belongs to the gentle *Marguerite*. It is not that Mlle. Janauschek does not labor to repress her naturally feverish style to the moods of Goethe's heroine; but the effort is too palpable, and in a performance which is nothing if not spontaneously the very essence of simplicity, the artifice of the actress is always prominent. The one particular merit about Mlle. Janauschek, as far as we have been able to judge her from the past, is that her study is most elaborate, and her acting is most perfect of its kind. She appears to trust nothing to impulse, and therefore admirers of spasm may not always appreciate her purity of taste, and may miss some of her points because they are not paraded into them. Nevertheless she must shine particularly in characters that call for expression of the fiercer passions of humanity, and *Marguerite* is not one of these. As we learn that she has now become her own manager, and may be expected to act only those parts that she knows herself to be best in, without reference to the unsympathetic manager's demand that an actress shall only play what will "draw," we may look for an enlargement of Mlle. Janauschek's repertoire immediately. "Faust," as it was presented last evening, was not the whole poem that Goethe wrote, that would have taken a couple of evenings to get through; still it was quite long enough, and the play in its compressed form acts well, and is made to include in the grouping the realization of a good many of Retzsch's outlines. Mr. Crelinger's *Mephistopheles* was an able effort at representing the limping devil. The tone, however, was scarcely malignant, nor were the expressions of exultation and hatred that so entirely make up the character well defined either in his manner or upon his face. *Faust*, in Goethe's play, is not an effective dramatic character, and his chief business is to utter long poetic essays. These Mr. Scherenberg delivered with due appreciation of their worth as poems, but with no reference to the value of time or the brevity of existence. To-night Mlle. Janauschek announces her last appearance, for the present, and the production of Goethe's "Iphigenia."

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Last evening Mr. Dickens read *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Bob Sawyer's Party*. This afternoon he will read *David Copperfield* and *Boots at the Holly-tree Inn.*

Dramatic Items.

Mr. Florence, the comedian, has leased the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and will alter it after the holidays for a Vaudeville Theatre.

Mr. Charles Gayler has finished a new drama, founded on Mr. Dickens' last Christmas story called *No Thoroughfare.*

Mr. Dan Bryant played six times as a minstrel in San Francisco, just before his departure for New-York, and his success in the "black" face is said to have surpassed his success in the white. There was the triumph of color again.

The S. H. Hurd Association of Barnum's Museum are to give their second annual *soirée* at Irving Hall on the 10th of January.

Mr. Jefferson, the comedian, was married last week in Chicago to a Miss Warren, sister to the lady whom Castle, the tenor, wedded.

FINE ARTS.

There will be a sale this evening, in the new art galleries at Clinton Hall, of a very valuable collection of English water-color drawings—Nash, Cattermole, Stephanoff, and other celebrated artists. This sale will give the art-loving public of New-York the opportunity of comparing English with American water-colors, and of securing some excellent specimens of the former.

Circular to Ship Captains Respecting the St. Thomas Hurricane.

It is considered important for the interests of commerce, as well as of science, to make a thorough investigation of the phenomena of the remarkable hurricane which passed over St. Thomas on the 29th of October last. The Smithsonian Institution is engaged in an attempt to collect the information necessary for such an investigation, and it is highly important to have the benefit of the log-book of every vessel which was at that time within a thousand miles of the track of this hurricane. Captains of vessels from the neighborhood of the West Indies, who are disposed to promote this object, are requested to leave their log-books comprehending the above period at the office of the Sandy Hook pilots, No. 40 Burling-slip. The log-books will be carefully preserved and returned again to their owners.

In behalf of the Smithsonian Institution.

ELIAS LOOMIS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Holidays—Mexican Affairs—The Finances—The Senate and Secretary Stanton—The Removal of Gen. Pope.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

It is not likely that our legislators will be any the worse for their holiday visit to their homes, for events have moved quick of late—noticeable transformations in politics and opinion occurred during even the brief period from the opening of the session—so that we may suppose Congressmen will find it advantageous to see their constituents face to face; and perhaps on the reassembling things may define themselves a little more clearly. Yet in regard to the great issues that are to take shape in a Presidential canvass, which it is plain to see will be among the intensest and most exciting in our political history, much will depend on developments from day to day, and during all the days up to May next. Many things that now seem to be fixed will, doubtless, turn out to have been fleeting and fluxional; what appear as Presidential stars of the first magnitude may dwindle or disappear, and new planets may swim into our ken. The consciousness of this fact is rather a damper on political speculation, a species of industry which, however, does not fail to go on here both with the wise and the unwise. For to-day, however, I shall not indulge in vaticination, but confine this letter to such gleanings of gossip as the rather barren season affords.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

There are something like a thousand and one applicants for the Mexican mission here. The President is daily besieged by them and by their backers, but he has thus far persistently refused to give any one of the candidates the slightest encouragement. In consequence, each one is pitching into Mr. JOHNSON for his dilatoriness, and the result will doubtless be that, when the nomination is made, the thousand disappointed aspirants will turn into bitter enemies. On this subject I shall hazard a prediction, for which I have no other warrant than certain conspiring indications; it is that the Mexican mission will not be filled until the return of Señor ROMERO; for if it be true that between him and the State Department there was, previously to his departure for Mexico, an understanding had regarding matters of high concern to the two Republics, then the selection of Ambassador will naturally depend on the complexion of Mr. ROMERO's report as to the disposition of the Mexican Government. It may here be added that the person whom the President shall nominate will need to be a man of first-class ability, for the Senate, impressed with the importance of the mission, is determined to confirm no other. This fact should of itself be enough to quash the hopes of most, if not all, of the present applicants.

SHERIDAN ON MEXICO.

While touching on Mexico I recall some most interesting observations which I a day or two ago heard Gen. SHERIDAN make in regard to that country. His remarks embraced a full account of his own doings on the Rio Grande from the time he went down there immediately after the close of the war, as also of the relations of the United States with Mexico up to the departure of the French. These disclosures are of such a nature that I do not just now feel at liberty to put them on record; but I warrant you when they come to be made public they will show that the impression that the United States had a good deal to do with driving the French out of Mexico rests on a most solid reality. SHERIDAN's story of the various innocent *ruses de guerre* whereby, without transgressing the bounds of neutrality, he contrived to affright the souls of the French, is more amusing than any play; and I may add that ESCOBEDO, at least, is well aware how much he was aided in his plan of campaign by the suggestions of the American General's brilliant strategic talent. SHERIDAN's confidence in what he regards as the now assured stability and prosperity of the Mexican Republic is very high—higher than that of any one equally entitled to speak on the subject. He declares that whatever hostility there is in that country toward Americans is confined to the borders, and grows out of old border antagonisms and Texan and Mexican feuds. All through the interior, he affirms, the sentiments of the people toward the United States are most friendly and sincere. He found while down there that a blue uniform would always call forth kindness and respect, whereas the Confederates who made their way into Mexico were very roughly handled, and SHERIDAN's own scouts, who had in Virginia been wont to wear the rebel gray, and who continued the same costume, frequently found themselves, while traveling in the interior of Mexico, severely maltreated on suspicion of being enemies of the United States. SHERIDAN is in correspondence with President JUAREZ, and a warm feeling of respect and esteem exists between them.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS, &C.

What with the rectification of our boundaries and the acquisition of new territory, the Committees on Foreign Relations in both Houses of Congress are likely to have their hands full. Touching these matters you may look for some interesting developments, soon after the reassembling of Congress. There are not wanting those who insist that the President should take very high grounds in regard to the *Alabama* claims. They have devised a programme which contemplates that we shall make out our bill for the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers, demand prompt payment, and in case of refusal proceed to indemnify ourselves by seizing British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. It seems that the *projet* of purchasing Cuba is a serious one. I am told that Gen. BANKS, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him. You will thus perceive that the witty writer who lately descanted in your editorial columns on "The World for Sale," is in the fair way of seeing his anticipations realized. In diplomatic circles, the arrival of Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the newly-appointed British Minister to Washington, is looked forward to with interest. He is spoken of as a man of very decided ability. For the benefit of aspirants for Consulates in Europe, I may mention here, in lack of a better place to bring it, &c., that there is but just one post now vacant, and that is Valencia, in Ireland, 'tother end of the cable from Heart's Content. The place does not hold out very flattering prospects, as the salary is about $175 per annum and find yourself; but I dare say there are budding diplomats who will crave this post.

THE FINANCES.

It is much to be hoped that Congress, immediately after the holiday session, will address itself with energy to the subject of the finances. While things and thoughts drift, demoralizing goes on. Just before the recess I made a careful canvass of the House, and was perfectly amazed to discover how much BUTLER's disastrous project has gained ground. It is very doubtful whether it would pass if brought to a direct vote; but the amount of favor it receives shows a painful relaxing of moral principle. The chances are that this, like the many other notions that have been brought forward on Finance, will be swallowed up in some comprehensive policy. Senator SHERMAN's bill, which aims at a systematic scheme, will not pass without great modifications. The financial question will enter as a dominating element into the oncoming Presidential campaign, and the absence of a well-matured and satisfactory policy will be to the Republicans a prodigious weakness.

THE SENATE AND STANTON.

The Senate is going to find itself mightily bothered in the Stanton case. So far as I have inquired, none of the Senators see how he can be reinstated. Certainly if he shall be put back the President will not recognize him, and will order him ejected from the White House if he should obtrude himself there. And yet to fail to restore him, after the expressed determination to do so, cannot but add to Mr. JOHNSON's prestige. The case is in all aspects a most remarkable one, for STANTON has no recourse whatever, and the pass to which things have been brought by the first exemplification of the effects of the Tenure of Office bill, is accepted as proof of its inherent unsoundness. Some of the more moderate Republican Senators are in favor of cutting the Gordian knot by repealing the bill itself—a plan which, though far from likely to be carried into effect for a while yet, still develops the change that has come over a good many members of the Republican Party.

POPE'S REMOVAL AND SUCCESSOR.

The President's friends here express a great deal of surprise at his delay to remove Gen. POPE. It is suggested by some that the retention of POPE is a good piece of political strategy on the part of Mr. JOHNSON, as POPE's administration of his department is working constant damage and scandal to the Congressional scheme of reconstruction. I believe, however, that Mr. JOHNSON is firmly resolved to make a change at the earliest moment, and that the delay only arises from the difficulty in obtaining a suitable successor to POPE. Of those who have been suggested, Gen. MEADE has been supposed to stand foremost, and the fact that he has been in Washington for some days past gives a colorable show to the statement of those that he is the President's choice. I have, however, very good reasons to believe that Gen. MEADE is very unlikely to accept the position. I certainly know that when, on SHERIDAN's removal from Louisiana, MEADE heard that the President had been thinking of placing him there, he sent word to the President begging him to abandon the purpose, and stating that he was "an awful Radical—more radical than any of them." Now there is no evidence that meanwhile Gen. MEADE has altered his views, and there is little probability therefore that he will be sent to Military District Number Two. In conversation with the writer, Gen. MEADE expressed himself as very strongly in favor of GRANT for the Presidency. Not but that he would prefer a civilian for the office; but if, as seems likely, the chair is to be filled by a soldier, then he considers GRANT the fittest person—the "most self-poised of them all." The General represents Pennsylvania as strong for GRANT, and even the extreme Radicals, who at heart felt like spewing him out of their mouths, are now fain to throw up their caps for him. Next to MEADE Gen. THOMAS is most spoken of for POPE's place. That sturdy old soldier is, however, understood to be full as much of a Radical as MEADE. Nevertheless the President is well known to entertain a warm personal regard for THOMAS; and his appointment would not be surprising. If the position is not accepted by him ROUSSEAU's chances will be good.

OVERWORKED JUDGES.

In dropping in of an evening to see any of the Judges of the Supreme Court you are quite sure to find them hard at work, as the prodigious weight of business imposes labor on them at all times. There is a feeling among them that it will soon be absolutely necessary to diminish the burdens by some restrictions of the conditions on which cases may be carried before the Court. It is suggested that suits to be admitted should be for not less than $10,000, instead of $2,000 as is now the case; and also that questions of fact should be determined by the lower courts, leaving the supreme tribunal to deal only with matters of *law*.

GURNEY'S PORTRAIT OF GRANT.

The other day I observed Gen. GRANT's father holding by the hand one of ULYSSES' young sons, and both looking with much interest at a beautiful chromo-lithograph of the General which has lately been placed in the office of Willard's Hotel. The portrait is published by Mr. GURNEY, of your City, and is altogether the most striking and faithful likeness of the General ever issued, while the delicacy of the finish in colors gives it all the charms of a first-class oil-painting. Everybody, including the General and his family, and every one that sees it, is delighted with it; and it is bound to be in great demand when it comes to be issued.

PERSONAL AND GOSSIP.

Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN are both absent for the holidays, but will return here as they will both be engaged in Washington during the whole of January in the duty of going over the new code of army regulations. Both are looking in excellent health. SHERMAN is a most devoted friend of GRANT, for whom he cherishes the most ardent personal affection—but *on dit* that he is not too well pleased with the radicalism of GRANT's Stanton letter. As I get this indirectly, it may or may not be so. The other day SHERMAN stated that when, last Autumn, he was summoning the Indian chiefs to the council, they objected delaying their coming till November, as they prognosticated an early winter and they feared they would have difficulties in returning. He related this circumstance a few days ago, during the terrible storm, which he cited as a proof of Indian weather-wisdom. SHERIDAN is much fatter than he was in the war times, but is as jolly and rollicking as ever. It would be no news to say that he is a strong Radical, and I may add that he expresses the most assured belief in the triumph of Radical principles. "The man who attempts to obstruct the advancing tide," said he, the other day, in conversation, "might as well get ready his little gravestone." Nor does he scruple to avow himself a Fenian sympathizer, though his sympathy, as he explained it to us, is mixed up with a philosophy little dreamed of by the Fenians. As an interesting war reminiscence, I may mention that the official record in the War Department shows that SHERIDAN, during his command of less than a year in Virginia, captured as many flags from the rebels as were taken by all the other armies of the United States during the entire course of the war. What a shining record! Mr. SEWARD wears the appearance of better health than he has presented for years, and to visitors of an evening, his speculative and philosophyzing mind shines vivacious and elastic as ever. SUMNER has gone to live again in the fine house he bought on his marriage. He looks worn and saddened, and badly cut up.

FIDES.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 27.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. POPE.

The subject of the removal of Gen. POPE was not considered in Cabinet to-day, as was anticipated, and the President has not yet decided upon his successor so far as can be ascertained. It is stated in military circles here to-day that Gen. MEADE, when approached on the subject of assuming command in the South, expressed a preference to remain in command of the Department of the East. The name of Gen. ROUSSEAU is now mentioned as Gen. POPE's successor. He is shortly expected to return from the Pacific coast.

THE PURCHASE OF ST. THOMAS.

There seems to be but little question that the treaty with Denmark for the purchase of St. Thomas will meet with strong opposition in the Senate. It is not at all certain that the Foreign Relations Committee of that body will report favorably upon the project, and even if it should, its chances will be very slim in the Senate. The argument mostly used is the objection to paying any price for the island on the ground of no compensating advantages. It is admitted that unless St. Thomas remains a free port as now, it will be of no use as a commercial depot.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Senator SHERMAN intends to urge his financial bill upon the early attention of the Senate, so as to give the country a certain basis for the resumption of business in the Spring. It is scarcely possible, however, that a plan involving such great questions and large interests can be perfected and matured into legislation before April or May next.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the delegates from various Soldiers' Leagues, held in this city two weeks ago, to communicate with all the Leagues throughout the country and with prominent military men as to the propriety of holding a National Convention of soldiers and sailors during next May, for the purpose of nominating a Presidential ticket, report that responses are coming in favorably from all portions of the country. Among those who approve of the plan are the Governors of some two or three States, who were Generals in our army during the late war. Another meeting of various delegates from the Northern States is to be held here on Jan. 8, when the address to the soldiers of the country will be prepared, and the time and place selected when and where the Convention will be held.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF GOLD.

The twenty-four years bonds of 1867, falling due on the last of this month and payable on the 1st of January, amount to about six million dollars in coin. The semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1881, payable also on the 1st prox., will amount to about eight and a half millions, which, together with the half-yearly interest on the Five-twenties, amounting to about fifteen millions, will put nearly thirty millions in gold in the market early in January.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

The Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty will not be reported on by the Senate Finance Committee until after the Danish Treaty has been disposed of. Among others who are here for the purpose of urging its ratification, are Minister HARRIS, the American Envoy, our Minister to the islands of King KAMAHAMAHA and Gen. MCCOOK.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

The statements regarding the destitution in the South are receiving the attention of Gen. HOWARD, who neglects no opportunity to administer to the welfare of the Southern people regardless of caste or color. He thinks some measure of relief will have to be adopted by Congress, and he is already in receipt of several plans proposed by Southern gentlemen. Some of these propose a Government loan of twenty-five to thirty millions at six per cent., secured by lien on the property and crops, of those receiving it. Gen. HOWARD does not approve these plans, but recommends instead a generous distribution of food by the Government, the cost to be repaid by a lien on the crops; the distribution to be made through responsible civilian agents residing in the respective districts.

INTERNATIONAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue invites all persons desirous of furnishing designs for internal revenue stamps, or plans for their cancellation, to submit them for examination at that office prior to Feb. 1, 1868, with a view to their adoption, if found to be satisfactory and effectual. Particular attention is called to the desire of the Department to procure such a stamp and to adopt such a method of cancellation as shall effectually protect the Treasury against losses from counterfeiting, and from the restoration and use of the stamp. Persons submitting propositions are requested to state the terms upon which their plans, designs and stamps are submitted to the Government. Each plan submitted will receive careful attention.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GRIFFIN.

The funeral of the late Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, who died in Texas of yellow fever, will take place to-morrow. The remains will be accompanied to the place of interment by an escort comprising all the troops within the garrison of Washington.

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA — BUCHU LEAVES

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, or from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, OF BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE-WASH.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. *Take no other.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

—*Advertisement.*

Rupture Curatives.

Dr. SHERMAN's Rupture Curatives are a guarantee of a radical cure of Hernia. Office No. 697 Broadway. Illustrated circular of photographic likenesses of ruptures before and after cure furnished on receipt of ten cents.—*Advertisement.*

"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use GROVER & BAKER's is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement.*

Davis Collamore & Co.,

CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

REMOVAL. Our entire stock is now offered at REDUCED PRICES, in view of our removal up-town in early Spring.

White China Dinner Sets, Second Choice, 143 ps., $30.
White China Tea Sets, Second Choice, 44 ps., $6 50.
Gold-edge Tea Sets, 44 ps., $15.
Decorated Tea Sets, $13.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, Four doors below Broome-st.

—*Advertisement.*

For an Elegant Holiday Hat

GO TO VAIL's, No. 141 Fulton-street.

[*Advertisement.*]

Grand Exposition of Ladies' and Children's Furs, Gent's Holiday Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Sleigh Robes, Fur Caps and Gloves, and at moderate prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Correct Time.

AMERICAN WATCHES

in every variety, guaranteed by special certificate, indorsed by American Watch Company.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 137 Fulton-st.

Coffee Urns—Wine Stands,

Wine Coolers, Tea and Coffee Sets, fine Cutlery, and other very desirable goods for *furnishing and decorating New Year's Tables*, at retail to Jan. 1.

HIRAM YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, No. 28 John-st.

Bronze Indispensables,

Such as INKSTANDS, THERMOMETERS, PAPER WEIGHTS, selected in Paris by our Mr. CASWELL, and imported direct by

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Glove Boxes.

A few very choice varieties of GLOVE BOXES, selected by our Mr. CASWELL in Paris, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Exquisite Gilt Articles for Holiday Presents,

Such as JEWEL CASES, CARD BASKETS, with beautiful Colored Views thereon. Selected by Mr. CASWELL personally in Paris, and imported direct by

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Elegant Holiday Goods.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., (Late Caswell, Mack & Co.,) under Fifth-avenue Hotel, have a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles, &c., comprising toilet sets, ivory brushes, shell combs, pungents, and druggists' fancy goods generally, of the most unique and elegant styles and designs, selected by Mr. Caswell personally in Paris and London, and imported by us direct. They are not simply elegant but useful, and admirably adapted for holiday presents.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Gilt Cut Glass Cologne Bottles in Carved Cases.

One of the most charming presents for the Holidays. One pair of bottles to the case, filled with very choice and delicate odors.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Under 5th-av. Hotel.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of SAND PAPER.

No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip, New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

A Single Test Proves It.

A touch of the wonderful in this very City,
Everybody knows it, or 'tis a great pity.
It reaches to Boston, the hub of creation,
Now grasping Chicago, the pride of the nation.

Pain Paint spans the ocean at one single bound,
Spurns the edict of France like the weight of an ounce,
Gives the French nation a million of Paint,
In spite of the doctors, be they sinner or saint.

Pain Paint can be tested without any charge,
From morning till night, I soon will enlarge,
And accommodate all that wait at the door,
Who ought to come early and get in before.

Nothing so painful, but quick it must go,
In body or limbs from the head to the toe;
Drives out inflammation, gives strength to the faint,
The first application of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.

If you don't believe, stop and try it at no expense, at Dr. Wolcott's office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, No. 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, No. 35 Winter-st., Boston, and corner Vine and 5th sts., Cincinnati. Sold at all drug-stores at 25 cents, 50c. and $1, and full pints for $5. Pint bottles hold eight $1 bottles, and are sent free of express charges on receipt of the money.

Now for Revolution.

Don't be startled. The country's safe. Nevertheless, immediate, instantaneous revolution is impending. Don't

BEAT THE DRUMS,

for this is a silent revolution. It is now going on

IN EVERY STATE,

including the married state, the single state, and all states of the human hair which are not in harmony with beauty. Of whatever undesirable tinge woman's ringlets or man's locks or whiskers may be, the evil is remedied instantly by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which is harmless as water, and certain to produce a natural black or brown in five minutes.

Sold everywhere. Applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Culbert Brothers,

NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,) Dealers in

FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, PARIS CLOCKS, GOLD WATCHES, ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

During the Holidays only.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

A Great Improvement in ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. HOYT, who has long ranked among the best dentists in the City, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of RUBBER and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial denture ever manufactured. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

New Hat Store.

NEW PRICES HOLIDAY HATS.

Fine silk hats, $6; the best, $7. Why pay $8 and $9 elsewhere. FLEMING, Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton-st. adjoining Claremont Hotel.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

People that make New-Year's calls find a cup of good coffee very exhilarating. Ladies who wish to please their callers in this respect should use "B. T. BABBITT'S Lion Coffee," warranted perfectly pure. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

A Great Offer for the Holidays.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at very low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent money applied, if purchased.

The Holiday call for Hats at Genin's, occasioned by the introduction of his Holiday Hats for calls, grows livelier day by day.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Beautiful boots and shoes, all styles, with bows, rosettes, &c.; also Arctic gaiters, India rubbers.

MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

The Most Bewitching Hats that ever graced the heads of ladies and misses, may be seen at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Reform for Ladies.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-Year's Cards. Send your orders at once to prevent disappointment.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Styles of Gents' Hats, Ready at popular prices. BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 67 Nassau-st.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness, will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

New! Novel! Elegant!

DR. I. W. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, FOR CLEANSING and PRESERVING the TEETH. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 11 Dey-st.

MARRIED.

CHATFIELD—WATSON.—In Middleburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Horace L. Grant, assisted by Rev. David Swope, CHARLES C. CHATFIELD, editor of the *College Courant*, New-Haven, Conn., to F. CORALIN WATSON, eldest daughter of Chauncey Watson, of Middleburgh. No cards.

DANNER—ROSE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Dr. Samuel D. Alexander, assisted by Rev. Edgar V. S. Danner, Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER to MIRIAM M. ROSE, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Rose, Esq., of this City.

FONDA—MURPHY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. George S. Chambers, Mr. STEPHEN S. FONDA to Miss JENNIE MURPHY, all of this City.

GREGORY—BYRAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. D. M. Halliday, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. D. Murphy, Rev. D. S. GREGORY, of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss HATTIE BYRAM, adopted daughter of the officiating clergyman.

GUERNSEY—WATSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. Downing, Mr. GEO. N. GUERNSEY to Miss MARY L. WATSON, all of this City.

MOORE—CARROLL.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, assisted by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, THOMAS MOORE to LOUISE CLAY, daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll, of New-York.

ORTON—VAN PATTEN.—In Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. M. Harris, ALBERT W. ORTON, of New-York, to LIZZIE A., daughter of Adam Van Patten, Esq., of the former place.

SMITH—BERDAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Mr. HENRY E. SMITH, of Waterloo, N. Y., to Mrs. ANN E. BERDAN, daughter of the late Thomas Fanning, of this City.

SMITH—DAVIS.—In New-York City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Mrs. CHARLES HOWDEN SMITH to Miss ADELAIDE DAVIS, daughter of John Davis, M. D., all of New-York City.

DIED.

BAY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mrs. HARRIET BAY, relict of Thomas Bay, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 74 years.

Funeral at Hudson on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

BOWERS.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, MARY W. BOWERS, in the 15th year of her age.

CHILD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, MARY ANN CHILD, wife of Daniel Child, aged 69 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Kergler, 60th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

☞ Providence and Warren, R. I., papers please copy.

COLLINS.—On Friday, Dec. 27, GEORGE H. COLLINS, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Baptist Church, corner of Dunning and Bedford sts., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE BEVOIS.—On Friday, Dec. 27, Mrs. MARIA C. DE BEVOIS, widow of the late Charles J. De Bevois, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, John C., Cornelius S. and Michael C. De Bevois, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Fresh Pond, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

DE LAMATER.—On Friday, Dec. 27, of dropsy, MARIE, infant daughter of Leander M. and Mary T. S. De Lamater, and grand-daughter of John Stephenson, Esq., aged 14 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 338 East 30th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DENVER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM H., son of John and Mary Denver, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from the Grove-st. Baptist Church, Jersey City, N. J.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCGEE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCGEE, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of David J. Youngs, at Oyster Bay, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—On Friday morning, Dec. 27, after a protracted illness, Dr. JEDEDIAH MILLER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 313 2d-av., on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURPHY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 26, WILLIAM WIRT, only son of William D. and Effie R. Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Brooklyn Engine Co. No. 17, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 1 Fulton-av., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

STEWARD.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at his late residence, No. 26 Rutgers-st., Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

VILLAVERDE.—At Mott Haven, on Thursday, Dec. 26, EMILIA VILLAVERDE, aged 6 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge, New-York side.

☞ Havana papers please copy.

WAINWRIGHT.—On Friday evening, Dec. 27, E. WAINWRIGHT, in his 92d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, J. N. Bradley, No. 9 East 14th-st., on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

YOUNGS.—On Friday, Dec. 27, JANE W., wife of W. Youngs.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, JEWEL BOXES, VIENNA AND PARIS FANCY ARTICLES, VASES, STATUARY IN BRONZE, PARIAN AND ALABASTER, ROGERS' GROUPS, STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE OF GORHAM'S AND OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, FRENCH CHINA DINING AND TEA SERVICES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, just received, an assortment of Iced Bohemian Glass Dessert Services, in white, rose and green, of exquisite pattern and manufacture.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

Gold Pens, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Pearl and Rubber, pen and pencils. The largest and best assortment in the City at prices that defy competition. All goods warranted.

E. S. JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty.

THE BEST HOBBY HORSES YET.

The PATENT CANTERING HORSES for IN or OUT doors; SPRING, ROCKING and LEAPING HORSES, SLEIGHS for boys and girls, PROPELLERS, CHAIR ROCKERS, BOYS' strong wagons for sale at manufacturer's prices.

S. W. SMITH, NO. 99 WILLIAM-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.

MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 686 Broadway.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS

of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.

Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.

New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer CIMBRIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF ANTWERP, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of December, at 10.30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:50 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE POSTMASTER-General has given authority to the Postmaster of this City to sell Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes, at a moderate discount, to a limited number of responsible business men, (Druggists, Stationers, &c.,) located in different parts of the City, who will agree to comply with certain conditions.

Application must be made between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the General Post-office, to

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 80 cents per hundred.

A SPLENDID STOCK, UNEQUALED IN the country, of rich china, parlor ornaments, staple crockery and glass ware,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OVINGTON BROTHERS.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT and money loaned on either, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

585 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

. NOTE.—Any of the books named below will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the prices attached to each.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

PUBLISHED BY HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

A

TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fé and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New-Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Col. JAMES F. MELINE. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.

"The title gives, however, an inadequate idea of the nature of the book, which contains not only descriptions of the incidents of travel, but valuable historical matter, which is both new and interesting."—*Evening Post, New-York.*

B

FOUR YEARS AMONG THE SPANISH-AMERICANS. By Hon. F. HASSAUREK, late United States Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.

"His narrative is valuable as well as interesting. While full of readable incidents, graphic descriptions of national and social customs, and vivid delineations of mountain scenery, it furnishes statistics, historical data and information of practical importance to the Tourist, which can be found in no other volume."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

C

ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, Author of "Venetian Life." 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.

"It is not so much what Mr. Howells sees as what he ignores that gives his readers the sense, when they have finished his books, of having been lingering over a charming narrative."—*Boston Post.*

D

VENETIAN LIFE. Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notices of the Place. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS. A new edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.

"It is really very delightful to get hold of a book that tells us so much of a peculiar national life, habit and character, in such a charming style. Generally travelers have so much of the gorgeous architecture that they forget to tell us what the people eat, drink and wear, and how they live withal."—*Milwaukee, Wis.*

E

THE TURK AND THE GREEK; or, Creeds, Races, Society and Scenery in Turkey, Greece and the Isles of Greece. By S. G. W. BENJAMIN. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1 75.

"His style is pleasant, and he has the art of grouping facts in a clear and interesting manner."—*N. Y. Times.*

F

THE DIARY OF A MILLINER. By BELLE OTIS. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1 50.

"Experiences of every-day life."

G

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EATING. By ALBERT J. BELLOWS, M. D., late Professor of Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.

"To supply deficiencies in practical, and to correct there these erroneous and dangerous habits of society, is the object of this treatise."

H

POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE. By PHOEBE CARY. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1 50.

"The volume before us contains many exquisitely tender pieces, full of womanly feeling and touching sympathy, with an occasional dash of humor."—*Detroit Press.*

I

ONE WIFE TOO MANY; Or, Rip Van Bigham. A Tale of Tappan Zee. By EDWARD HOPPER. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1 50.

"It is of a humorous and somewhat satirical cast; but the humor and the satire with which it abounds have a meaning and a moral which are as wholesome as they are pointed, while they are presented in a poetic garb that is easy, graceful and beautiful."—*New-York Observer.*

PICKWICK PAPERS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Publish This Day, PICKWICK PAPERS, BY CHARLES DICKENS, BEING THE FOURTH VOLUME OF A CHEAP EDITION of the WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS, FOR THE MILLION.

Clear type, handsomely printed, and of convenient size, comprising the following volumes, at the annexed prices, varying in price according to the number of pages:

OLIVER TWIST (now ready)	172 pages	25 cents.
AMERICAN NOTES	104 pages	15 cents.
DOMBEY & SON	343 pages	35 cents.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT	336 pages	35 cents.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND	330 pages	35 cents.
CHRISTMAS STORIES (now ready)	100 pages	25 cents.
TALE OF TWO CITIES	144 pages	20 cents.
HARD TIMES	130 pages	25 cents.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY (now ready)	340 pages	35 cents.
BLEAK HOUSE	340 pages	35 cents.
LITTLE DORRIT	330 pages	35 cents.
PICKWICK PAPERS (now ready)	326 pages	35 cents.
DAVID COPPERFIELD	338 pages	35 cents.
BARNABY RUDGE	247 pages	30 cents.
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP	220 pages	30 cents.
GREAT EXPECTATIONS	184 pages	25 cents.
SKETCHES AND PICTURES FROM ITALY	180 pages	25 cents.

On receipt of $4 50 we will mail to any address, as published, postpaid, the entire works of Charles Dickens. Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MILLION TO SECURE A LIBRARY.

CLUB RATES.

A discount of 25 per cent. will be made for 50 copies of one volume, or 30 complete sets, sent to one address; a discount of 20 per cent. on 20 copies; 15 per cent. on 10 copies.

CANVASSERS

have the opportunity of procuring more subscribers for this series than for any other, as every apprentice, mechanic, and journeyman will certainly buy Dickens at this low price. Send to the Publishers for special rates.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1866, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

NOW READY, THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN REPRINT OF LONDON SOCIETY.

Price 40 cents. For sale at all bookstores and news depots.

Also the extra Christmas number, by mail, price 50 cents.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON BOOKS.

PRICED CATALOGUE NO. 1,

Now ready and will be sent free of charge to any address.

A. DENHAM & CO., (Late Jayne & Denham,) NO. 4 CORTLANDT-ST., (Up-stairs,) Near Broadway.

STANDARD BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

KNIGHT'S ORIGINAL PICTORIAL SHAKESPEARE—Including the biography and doubtful plays, with 1,200 illustrations, beautifully printed on fine toned paper by Clay, London; 8 volumes super royal 8vo; bound in half-calf extra, $60; tree calf, gilt edges, $85; or superb Turkey morocco, $100.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEARE—Edited, with copious notes, glossary and life, by HOWARD STAUNTON, 1,700 illustrations, from designs by JOHN GILBERT, engraved by the Brothers DALZIEL, with steel portrait. Three volumes, royal 8vo. Bound in half-calf, gilt back, $30; tree calf, gilt edges, $40; Turkey morocco extra, $42.

STAUNTON'S LIBRARY SHAKESPEARE—Edited, with copious notes, glossary and life, by HOWARD STAUNTON, beautifully printed on fine toned paper from a large, clear type, 4 volumes, demy 8vo., bound in half calf, gilt backs, $25; full calf, $30; tree calf, gilt edges, $35.

HAZLITT'S SHAKESPEARE—Carefully edited from the texts of Johnson, Stevens and Reed, with notes and Life by WILLIAM HAZLITT, bound in half calf, gilt back, $12.

. This book can also be had in five volumes, with doubtful plays, poems and sonnets, bound in half calf, extra, $15; full calf, extra, $20.

MOXON'S SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMATIC WORKS—Edited, with remarks on Shakespeare's Life and writings, by THOMAS CAMPBELL; steel portrait and full-page illustrations by JOHN GILBERT. Royal 8vo., bound in half calf, extra, $8 50; full calf, extra, $10, or superbly bound in full morocco or tree calf, $12.

SHAKESPEARE AS PUT FORTH IN 1623. A Reprint of Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, published according to the true original copies. One volume small 4to. Handsomely bound in tree calf, $16; large paper copy, bound in tree calf, $25.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY. Edited by Rev. J. G. WOOD. Comprising Mamalia, birds, reptiles, &c. In three super royal 8vo. volumes; 1,700 illustrations by J. Wolf Zwecker and others; handsomely bound in half-calf extra, $27 50; full calf extra, $32 50; Turkey morocco extra, $37.

LANE'S TRANSLATION OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. With hundreds of engravings on wood from designs by William Harvey. Beautifully printed on toned paper, with copious notes, in 3 vols. 8vo.; half-calf extra $20; full calf extra, $25, or bound in Turkey morocco, $27 50.

DISRAELI'S CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. A new edition, complete in one volume; compactly and elegantly printed by Clowes, of London, from a new type, with portrait; square crown 8vo; half-calf, $3 50; full calf, $4 50, tree calf, gilt edges, $5.

BULWER'S NOVELS, POEMS AND DRAMAS. In 29 volumes, crown 8vo, with portrait and frontispieces, half-calf extra, $63. A cheaper edition of the novels in 22 volumes, foolscap 8vo, with frontispieces, half-calf extra, $50.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON, AND TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES. With many illustrations, and a complete index; in 5 vols., crown 8vo, half calf extra, $15.

THE ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE. Translated by JARVIS, with Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT. Elegantly and compactly printed from a new type, square crown 8vo, half calf, $3 50; full calf, $4 50; tree calf, gilt edges, $5.

THE ADVENTURES OF GIL BLAS. A new edition, with numerous illustrations. Beautifully printed on fine toned paper from a new type, square crown 8vo, cloth, $1 75; half calf, $3 50; full calf, $4 50; tree calf, gilt edges, $5.

MARRYAT'S (CAPTAIN) NOVELS AND TALES. With steel frontispieces. Sixteen volumes handsomely bound in half calf, gilt back, $35.

JAMES' (G. P. R.) NOVELS AND ROMANCES. Forty-six volumes, handsomely bound in half calf, gilt back, $90.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, Publishers, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.

IN PRESS AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED, THE TWO PRIZE ESSAYS ($500 each) OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, ON THE PHYSICAL INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY, WRITTEN BY J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., of Boston, AND J. H. GRISCOM, M. D., of New-York. Preceded by an exposition of the LAWS OF FAMILY INHERITANCE, AS APPLIED TO LIFE INSURANCE, And followed by an APPLICATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE ESSAYS TO MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NEW-YORK: WM. WOOD & CO., NO. 61 WALKER-ST.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

THE NEW BOOK By the author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family," ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SEA. A Story of the Commonwealth and the Restoration. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 75.

THE DRAYTONS AND THE DAVENANTS, of which the New Book is the sequel. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 75.

THE "COTTA FAMILY" SERIES. 5 vols., (with the two above.) 12mo, uniform.

ALSO THE CABINET EDITION In various extra styles of binding. 5 vols. 16mo. Tinted paper, $8 and upward.

THE "MARY POWELL" SERIES. 4 vols. 16mo. $7 50. Including MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL, afterward Mistress Milton. THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE, THE FAIRE GOSPELLER, &c., &c., with other attractive works for Holiday Gifts.

M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

"FOUL PLAY."

BY CHARLES READE AND DION BOUCICAULT.

EVERY SATURDAY for Jan. 4, 1868, now ready, contains the first installment of a brilliant new serial story as above, reprinted from advance sheets. It bids fair to be one of the most striking and readable stories of the coming year.

This number also contains:
CARLO POERIO, from *Journal des Debats.*
BILLY BUTTONS, by NORMAN MACLEOD.
LEDFOOT'S PLOT, from *Cassell's Magazine.*
EYES DECEIVING AND EYES DECEIVED, from extra number of *Once a Week.*
GIRLS AND WIVES, from the *Spectator.*
FAMILY GHOSTS, by JAMES HANNAY.
FOREIGN NOTES, from our exchanges.
AN OLD WIFE'S SONG, by JEAN INGELOW.
THE FIRST CHRISTMAS, from *Good Cheer.*

EVERY SATURDAY promptly reproduces, often from advance sheets, the best and most entertaining articles of the most popular foreign periodicals. It is a full and faithful reflex of whatever is most characteristic and noteworthy in European current literature.

TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5. Subscribers to any other of Ticknor & Fields' periodicals will receive EVERY SATURDAY for $4.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. Vol. XVI. No. 31. DECEMBER, 1867.

CONTENTS:

I.—Greek Comedy—Menander.
II.—Animal Magnetism—Its History, Character and Tendency.
III.—Management of our Finances—Ruinous Influence of Paper Money.
IV.—Lafayette as a Patriot and Soldier.
V.—Nebular Astronomy.
VI.—Martin Luther and the Old Church.
VII.—Mediæval German Literature—Eschenbach.
VIII.—Heraldry—Its Origin and Influence.
IX.—Notices and Criticisms.

Several new books are elaborately reviewed and searchingly criticised in this department. Insurance, good, bad and indifferent, receives due attention. Subscription, $5 a year in advance. A specimen copy sent to any part of the United States, postage paid, by the Editor, on receipt of $1 25. General Agents, American News Company, New-York. Agents for Boston, A. Williams & Co., Washington-st. Agent for Philadelphia, James K. Simon, South 6th-st. Agents for Chicago and the West, Western News Company.

EDW. I. SEARS, LL. D., Editor and Proprietor, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

BY THE "GRATE" NASBY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EKKOES FROM KENTUCKY,

BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

P. M. at Confedrit X roads, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) and Perfesser uv Biblikle Polity in the Southern Military and Classikle Institoot.

BEIN A Perfect Record uv the Ups, Downs and Experiences uv the Dimocrisy, doorin the Eventful Year 1867, ez seen by a Naturalized Kentuckian.

ILLUSTRATED BY THOMAS NAST. 12mo. $1 50.

Sold by all booksellers and newsdealers.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The best place in the City to buy books for the holidays is at

J. O. KANE & CO.'S CHEAP BOOK-STORE, NO. 484 BROADWAY, near Broome-st., late of Nassau-st. $10,000 WORTH JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.

NEW OPERA LIBRETTOS.

Grand Duchess de Gerolstein	by Offenbach
Don Bucefalo	by Cagnoni
Anna Bolena	by Donizetti
Carnival of Venice	by Petrella
Romeo and Juliet	by Gounod
Don Carlos	by Verdi

Each of the above, with Italian and English words, and the music of the principal airs. Price, 30 cents. In addition to these, the Librettos of upward of FIFTY Operas, uniform in style and price.

"The opera season has thoroughly tested the value of the librettos published by Messrs. Ditson & Co. They are correctly printed, and also contain the gems of the various operas. One half of the pleasure of attending the opera would be lost but for these excellent little books."—*Boston Journal.*

Mailed post-paid.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.

CHEAPEST BOOKSELLERS IN THE WORLD.

Our immense Catalogue, No. 17, just published, free.
13,462 Magnificent English, just received, at our price.
53,462 Illustrated Children's Books, at your price.
67,432 Books suitable for the Holidays, at any price.
21,343 Family and Small Bibles, Prayer-books, Photograph Albums, Toy Books, Annuals. Make an offer.
No. 113 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann.

NEWMAN HALL IN AMERICA.

A beautiful New-Year's present. Dr. Hall's celebrated oration on "Liberty," before Congress. (Revised by the author, and the use of the copyright purchased.) "Lectures on Temperance" and "Missions to the Masses," &c. Handsomely bound in cloth and gilt, $1. The trade supplied by the New-York News Company, No. 8 Spruce-st. Copies mailed by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, and sold by all booksellers.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 27, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $35 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 50 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, free of Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108⅛	108⅜	10-40 Cou.	101⅝	101¾
Coupon, 1881	112⅞	112⅞	Gold	133⅞	134
5-20 Regist'd '62	104¾	105½	June 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅛	108¼	July 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	105⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116¼	116½
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108¼	108⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '67	108¼	108⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Reg	101⅜	101⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax, At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

1868.

BELDING, KEITH & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, Eng.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.'S Weekly Circular will be enlarged and greatly improved after Jan. 1, 1868, and will contain a large amount of matter of value to Importers, Exporters, Bankers, Exchange Dealers and Manufacturers. No effort will be spared to make this Circular the best issued.

To be had gratis on application as above.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1862) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

CAUTION.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

The public are cautioned against taking sundry checks, dated on or before the 12th inst., drawn on this Bank, or on the ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK, payable at this Bank, or on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. The checks have been paid, and were stolen from a clerk on the 13th inst.; they are valueless in the hands of the holders. The Bank has a record of nearly all the checks.
JOHN R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE begins its sixth volume with January, 1868. All subscriptions should commence with the volume. The CHRONICLE has become an indispensable journal for business men, moneyed men, retired merchants, speculators, stock operators, and for every one who wishes to have the best and fullest information of all that is going on in commercial and financial circles. It is published weekly, in a convenient form to file and bind. Subscription price $10 per year. WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 60 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent., free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on the 6th of January, to the stockholders on the closing of the books on the 31st inst.
The books will open on the 6th January.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 3, 1868.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of three and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, next.
The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d January.
By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after the 2d day of January, 1868.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated DEC. 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums: extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 12, 1867.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Dec. 20, 1867.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360 418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I AM SOLE PATENTEE OF THE ONLY practicable, thorough, cheap and safe heater for street and steam cars, in which I would sell a part interest very low to an active business man who would introduce it to the public. Cars in which it is used are safe from accidental fire. Address Box 139 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SCHOOL, either day or boarding, in a good location and with favorable prospects of success. Address, with name and residence, DELOS, United States Mail Station D, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF an old-established liquor-store; one of the best stands in the City, at the corner of 14th-st. and Avenue B. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAURANT, No. 494 Broadway. Apply to the owner, A. HAMPE, corner Hanover and Beaver sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED GILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT H. COBURN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert H. Coburn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d21-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. SHELDON, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William R. Sheldon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 20th day of December, 1867
d21-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JAMES P. SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James P. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the second and third meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 18th day of December, 1867.
d21-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Valentine in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon at Chambers of said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, 1867.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
JOHN A. FOSTER, Atty. for Petitioner. d21-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW WILSON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew Wilson in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, 1867.
d21-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN S. PROCTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin S. Procter, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated at New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1867.
d25-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. STETSON, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. J. T. Williams, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And, further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, Dec. 26, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d28-1aw3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMERY B. FAY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emery B. Fay, of New-York City, in said District, and who was, to wit, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of December, 1867.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. d28-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, a Bankrupt. To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick Stromeyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District; and who was on the 26th day of November, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN TODD, Assignee.
d21-1aw3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. MILTON, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William B. Milton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to-wit: on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of December, A. D. 18.7. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d21-1aw3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CARL THIES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Carl Thies, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS,
d21-1aw3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. WEBBER and WILLIAM H. NEISH, Bankrupts.—No. 340. Before Hull Fanton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Webber and William H. Neish, of the City of Elmira, in the County of Chemung, and State of New-York, in said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petitions, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Elmira, Dec. 18, 1867. O. W. PALMER, Assignee.
d21-1aw3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William M. Whitney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district; and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
d28-1aw3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GARRISON & ALLEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by WM. R. GARRISON, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, By his attorney, C. K. Garrison.
FRANKLIN ALLEN.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THE NEGRO
Historically, Anatomically, Physiologically and Psychologically dissected. Speech in Congress of James Brooks on Thad. Stevens' third "Destruction" Bill, published to-day in the NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

A LOT OF FIRST-CLASS LOCKSTITCH sewing-machines, of best makers, at 30 per cent. discount to close stock. No. 569 Broadway, up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE water front on the East River, opposite 34th-st., by order of the Supreme Court.

The property of the Marine Railway Company, at Hunter's Point, L. I., between West 7th and West 8th sts., beginning 100 feet west of West-av., and running thence westerly 775 feet to the extreme line of the water grant, with a front and rear width of 200 feet, embracing the whole block between the above two streets.
One-half of the pier on West 7th-st., 210 feet long, just rebuilt; 20 feet of water alongside.
An outer block for a pier on West 8th-st.
Brick buildings 82 feet front, shed 100 feet long, and four shops.
An engine built by Corliss & Nightingale, 14 inch cylinder and 4 feet stroke, with boilers of surplus steam power.
Two tracks or ways for hauling out vessels, the largest of which has taken out steamers near 400 feet long, and the smaller ways capable of hauling out vessels of 900 tons, and now in successful operation with a business and reputation that could be continued profitably by a purchaser. Powerful machinery, chains and appurtenances connected with the ways, all in good order except the ground tracks of the large ways.
A superior diving-bell with its fixtures.
Additional buildings can be erected on the ground, and the surplus steam power used for manufacturing in the present buildings without interfering with the present business. The whole property as it is will be sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to WM. TYSON & W. H. MAILLER, Receivers, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BROOME AND ELIZABETH STS., in this City, said lot being 101 feet on Broome-st., and 100 feet on Elizabeth-st., with the stone church edifice thereon. Apply to JOSEPH BROKAW, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in close proximity to the 5th-av., in one of the most fashionable up-town streets; stables attached; house built by the owner by day's work; size of house, 32x70 feet. For further particulars inquire of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PLACES FOR SALE AT MADISON, SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MILLBURN, MONTCLAIR, ORANGE, SOUTH ORANGE, ENGLEWOOD, and elsewhere in New-Jersey; also some places to rent by S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1½ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house 1¼ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—TWENTY-EIGHT rooms elegantly furnished; the only one in a beautiful city of 14,000 inhabitants, near Boston. Large and splendid Bar-room. Prohibition paid out; rents for $1,800 per annum; price $15,000; part cash, balance on time. Address or call at Room No. 44 Leggett's Hotel, Chatham-st., New-York.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—ELEGANT country seats, farms and building sites for sale and exchange for City property, by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.
No. 34 Murray-st., corner of Church; possession Jan. 1, 1868.
Nos. 38 Park-place and 33 Barclay-st.; possession Feb. 1, 1868.
They have always been used as first-class dry goods stores, and are suitable for that or any other wholesale business. Apply to JOHN P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—A NEW AND first-class house with all the modern improvements, gas, water and heater, in a most delightful location, north side of Van Vorst-square. Rent $2,000; possession immediately. Address C. H. M., Box No. 61 Post-office, Jersey City.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop brick and frame house, south side of 106th-st., 70 feet east of 3d-av.; has all the modern improvements; French roof. Inquire of PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office or the hall during the day or evening.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.
A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—ABOVE 23D-ST., IN A private family, who can offer a good room and good plain table at a moderate figure, to a young man of quiet tastes and habits. Address Post-office Box No. 3,940.

SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM, WELL furnished, third floor front, with breakfast and tea, for two gentlemen; West 34th-st.; prices moderate; private family. Address S. T., Station E.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. House and neighborhood first class.

NO. 220 WEST 14TH ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at moderate prices.

NO. 1179 BROADWAY, ADJOINING Coleman House, a suite of three rooms to let, furnished, on second floor; hot and cold water. Also, two on third floor, together or separately.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD where instructions in music and use of instrument will be an equivalent; unexceptionable references. Address Miss R. R., care of S. T. Gordon, 706 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., desire to rent, with board, one large room on second floor and two on the third; references required. Address M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let without board to gentlemen on reasonable terms. No. 120 Charles-st., near Hudson, next street above West 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; one or two rooms on second floor; in good neighborhood; terms must be moderate. Address W. F. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AT NOS. 174 AND 176 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway—Pleasant rooms, with excellent board, $7 to 12 per week; table board, $5.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., old No. 54 Hammond-st.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME front room, second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board.

BOARDING—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—A widow lady will let large and small rooms, with good board, at moderate charges, at No. 73 7th-st.

NO. 313 EAST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board, with gas and fire, with use of bath-room, in a small American family; price $22 for two gentlemen.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

DRY GOODS

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Swedes, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BONNETS AND FURS FOR NEW-Year gifts, this week at reduced prices. Please call or send an order. Furs half price; children's bonnets and the wonderful $3 dolls. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

FOR LADIES:
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS,
SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, COTTON, AND WOOL HOSIERY,
KID, CLOTH, AND CASTOR GLOVES.

FOR GENTLEMEN:
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
KID, CLOTH, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY,
CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS,
SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
MACKINTOSH COATS.

FOR BOYS AND MISSES:
BALMORAL AND ROB ROY STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CLOTH, KID AND BEAVER GLOVES,
FANCY MITTENS AND INFANTERS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
GARIBALDI AND CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-ST.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS, INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
JET BELTS AND SASHES.
An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.
FANS, FRENCH JEWELRY AND FLOWERS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A full assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.
ALSO, NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The above we offer at low prices.
EDWARD A. MORRISON, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

PRICES REDUCED.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS, LINENS, BLANKETS, &c AT REDUCED PRICES.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CORSETS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN AMERICA OF ELEGANT FITTING CORSETS, AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS AT GAYNOR'S,
Such as
FRENCH WALKING SUITS,
MORNING GOWNS,
CORSETS OF ELEGANT SHAPE,
ALSO,
THE BRIDE'S OWN CORSETS AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS AT GAYNOR'S.
The very latest styles,
and at LESS THAN COST.
GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!!
AT POPULAR PRICES IN
SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, ASTRAKHAN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.
Carriage and Sleigh Robes in variety.
Foot-muffs, Mufflers, Gauntlets and Skating-caps.
Every article guaranteed.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor, Branch No. 98 Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A CARD.
Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co., NO. 405 BROADWAY, WILL RETAIL DURING THE WEEK for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Gingham Umbrellas, 50 cents to $2 50.
Alpaca Umbrellas, $1 50 to $4 00.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 00 to $15 00.
AN UMBRELLA IS ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT, AND WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIMES.
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c.
W. H. HUNTER, Optician, Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

THE RICHEST AND HANDSOMEST Siberian sable cloak and muff in the City (a present that would last the recipient a lifetime) is to be seen at C. TERRY'S Fur-store, No. 19 Union-square.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
NAPOLEON III, LEMAIRE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No 58 Broadway

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 28th December, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON .... Jan. 8
TRIPOLI .... Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, CUTTING .... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON .... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES .... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS .... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 1.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan 1.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mails by contract:
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY .... Dec. 28
Via Halifax.
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK .... TUESDAY .... Jan. 14
Via Halifax.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 25
ETNA .... TUESDAY .... Jan. 28
Via Halifax.
And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

CHANGE OF STEAMER AND SAILING DAY.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP GEORGIA,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 39 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves TUESDAY, Dec. 31.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA,

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE—MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.—The steamer PROMETHEUS, F. M. HARRIS, Captain, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 P. M. For freight, apply to WHEELER LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MATA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets from their present terminations to the Hudson River.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For paving with stone blocks West Eleventh-street from Seventh-avenue to West-street.
6. For paving Broad-street from Wall to South-street with Nicolson pavement.
7. For paving Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street with Nicolson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Forty-sixth-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also both sides of Fifty-first-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also both sides of Twelfth-avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
2. Both sides of Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. The north side of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. Both sides of West Eleventh-street from Greenwich-avenue to West-street to the extent of half the block from West Eleventh-street.
6. Both sides of Broad-street from Wall to South streets; also the southerly side of Wall-street and both sides of Exchange-place and Beaver-street from New-street to a point distant half the block easterly from Broad-street; also both sides of Marketfield, South William, Stone and Bridge streets to a point distant half the block either way from Broad-street; also both sides of Pearl, Water, Front and South streets from Moore-street to Coenties-slip.
7. Both sides of Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street and half the block either way on intersecting street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER, Administrator.
o19-law6mSa*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THIS IS to notify all whom it may concern, that by an act passed before J. BENDERNAGLE, a Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the (17th) seventeenth of December, 1867, we have revoked the power of attorney given by us to GEORGE W. READ, of the City and State of New-York, and he is no longer authorized to act for us.
READ & HUNT, New-Orleans, La.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail. THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, ironing and fluting; no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, who understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting children's clothing and making gentlemen's shirts; would take work home or go out to private families by day, with or without machine. Call or address No. 4 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; is willing, smart and tidy; or would do the housework of a small family; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress or nurse; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 Frankfort-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 180 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl a situation, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework. Call or address COOK, &c., at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress or to do light chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 53d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or the housework of a small family; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 15 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young and healthy woman with a fresh breast. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., top floor.

UNE MLLE. FRANCAISE, LATE FEMME de Chambre, from the best families, wants to make some engagement with ladies to dress hair in the latest styles. Address L. C., No. 242 6th-av.

AT NO. 117 WAVERLEY-PLACE, (AT her present employer's,) a healthy woman as wet nurse, with fresh breast of milk.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st. for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman; single; thoroughly understands his business; good reference, City and otherwise. Call or address private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, hostler, or on a farm; experienced in all; first-class recommendations; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 98 Post-office.

TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN.—A person competent to the duties of foreman in a first-class office may hear of a situation, with good salary, by applying at the office of Messrs. JAS. WARREN & SONS, No. 68 Front-st., Monday, Dec. 30, from 12 to 4 P. M. Must be a good and rapid detail draughtsman.

WANTED—IN A STOCK BROKER'S OFFICE, a young man about 18 years of age, who has served in the business before, and can bring unexceptionable reference from his last employers; he must know the various firms in the business. Answer in handwriting, Box No. 4,748 Post-office.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.

Two cases light blue overcoats, LARGE CAPES.
BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 30, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:
633 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.
40,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
Bids to be made duty paid.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the corn meal, coffee and salt must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifty-five thousand (55,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, divided into five lots.
Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.
Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Naval Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned will receive proposals for making and grading the Southern Boulevard, so called, in the Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, commencing at Harlem Bridge and ending at Central-avenue.
Copies of specifications of the work required are ready at the office of L. D. V. Mason, the Engineer, near the corner of 141st-st. and 3d-av., at Mott Haven.
Proposals for said work, together with the names of the sureties proposed, will be received by the undersigned at the office of Richard M. Hoe, No. 31 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next. The right of rejecting any and all proposals is hereby reserved.
RICHARD M. HOE, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, SAMUEL B. WHITE, WILLIAM S. BROWN, HENRY STONEY, Commissioners.
Dated DEC. 17, 1867.

ADVERTISING PANELS.—THE CENTRAL Park, North and East River Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office, corner of 10th-av. and 51st-st., for renting, with privilege of subletting, the advertising panels of their cars for the year 1868.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES, &C., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHAMPAGNES—Association Vinicole, Jaunay, Napoleon's Cabinet, Cliquot, Mumms, Roeder. SHERRIES, PORTS and MADEIRAS of the highest grades. Old GLENLIVET and ISLAY WHISKYS, &c., &c.
Native Wines, SPARKLING, of exquisite perfume and flavor—Pleasant Valley, Bottler's Cincinnati, Urbana, CABINET, Still, Paragon, Nonpariel—wines that took prizes in the Paris Exposition. Also, the only Native Cigars that took the prize at the Paris Exposition—THE CENTURY. All the above for sale by FRED S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—MISSING MAN, EDWIN R. COLTON, Agent Adams Express Company, of Springfield, Mass. Age, 37 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, dark, with full beard; dress, dark pants and vest; blue-black undercoat; dark brown overcoat; low, soft black hat; arms tattooed with India ink; hair black, slightly mixed with gray. Last seen leaving No. 554 5th-st., New-York, Friday, Dec. 20, 6:20 P. M. Any information received to be sent to Inspector Dilks or Capt. Young, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Secretary Adams Express Company.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26, 1867.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating four CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, of $1,000 each, numbered respectively 993, 994, 995, 419x., stolen in New-Orleans 26th inst.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 66 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress .... FANNY JANAUSCHEK
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8; when will be produced Goethe's celebrated drama, IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS. IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK in her great character of IPHIGENIA
Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Directress .... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
Musical Director .... MR. W. G. DEITRICH
FOR A LIMITED SEASON,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867, when the following well-known artists will appear:
Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Mr. E. Seguin,
Miss Emma Reignolds, Mr. Picore Bernard,
Mr. Henry Peaks, Mr. D. B. Wylie,
Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mr. Jas. G. Peaks,
OPENING OPERA—CROWN DIAMONDS.
The box sheet, for the sale of reserved seats, will open Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, at the Academy, and at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director
FAREWELL OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
MLLE. TOSTEE, AS THE GRAND DUCHESS.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.
THIS SATURDAY—GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE, AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY ON TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE.
MLLE. REILLEZ in both plays and five characters.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDGARD,
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT and UN TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND DUCHESS LAST MATINEE.

SATURDAY, at 12 precisely.
FRENCH THEATRE. Admission $1.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

THIS EVENING—NEW YEAR GIFTS.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. [See adv.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE—MONDAY.

Theatre Francais .... Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
Seats for MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE WILL TAKE PLACE MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2; FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.
Admission as usual, except family circle, 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
First grand performance of Bristow's Oratorio, DANIEL,
with the following eminent artists:
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Soprano
Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. H. FROST
Mr. F. H. NASH.
Mr. PRICE.
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
GRAND CHORUS OF THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
G. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

Thirteenth Grand Sunday Concert.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
L. F. HARRISON .... Director.
Grand Sacred and Classic Concert, with the following great artists forming a concert troupe unequaled in the world.
Mme. PAREPA ROSA, the favorite and eminent Prima Donna.
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the celebrated Violinist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Notwithstanding the great attraction the price of tickets will remain as usual—One Dollar.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

THIS EVENING—NEW YEAR GIFTS.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. [See adv.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

THIRD COURSE OF FOUR.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.)
The readings to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that after the first day of the New Year, Mr. DICKENS can read in NEW-YORK only FOUR TIMES MORE previous to his departure for some of the chief cities of the United States.
These Four Readings will take place respectively on the evenings of THURSDAY, Jan. 2, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, and FRIDAY, Jan. 10.
The first Reading in America of Dr. MARIGOLD on THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
The sale of tickets will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can then be purchased for any of these readings, singly, or for the course.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

FIRST MATINEE.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall, THIS DAY his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY-TREE INN." The reading to begin at 1 o'clock precisely. Reserved seats, $2 each.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND OF THE NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

THIS EVENING—NEW YEAR GIFTS.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. [See adv.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

THE WONDERFUL HANLON BROTHERS ARE COMING.

ONLY TEN CENTS FOR A HUNDRED funny cuts. Pictorial *Nick Nax* for the holidays.

MEETINGS.

EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of the East-side Association will be held at Miller's Hall, corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av., at 8 o'clock this evening. Dated Dec. 28, 1867. ALEX. THAIN, Sec.

MUSICAL.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,

With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo. Unequaled by anything in the market. EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY. Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW IMPORTED MELODEON from Germany, two-forte and expression, five-octave; very fine and strong sounding; suitable for church or musical societies, where the present owner will attend it free of charge. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., Room No. 11. Ct. H. Hd. B.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

GET THE NEW "PICKWICK GALOP," dedicated to Chas. Dickens, with elegant lithograph portrait; price 40 cents. DITSON & CO., music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 207 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upwards of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REUNION CARRIAGE AND LIVERY stable, Nos. 146 and 148 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., with every accommodation for boarding horses, is now newly opened by S. LOWRY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
ALSO, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP! LITTLE DEW DROP! LITTLE DEW DROP! LITTLE DEW DROP! OR THE FAIRIES' HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE!
ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
GRAND PANORAMA,
DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS,
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime on EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
The Beautiful Circassian Girl, ZOBEIDE LUTI, having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with ZALUMMA AGRA.
The marvel and wonder of the world,
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT! LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 385 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
a dramatization of CHARLES DICKENS' POPULAR NOVEL, ENTITLED OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, FOUND DROWNED.
THE WONDERFUL MAMMOTH CAVE.
The most unique and wonderful curiosity ever presented to the public, being a representation of AN ACTUAL CAVERN, with stalactite and stalagmite formations, cascades, arches, grottoes, halls and passages.
The MAMMOTH CAVE open to the public every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission to the Cave, Museum and Theatre, 50 cents. Orchestra and dress circle chairs, 50 cents extra.
In preparation, a grand SPECTACULAR DRAMA, THE FROST KING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT will be presented the GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, produced after months of preparation with NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, AND TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS of the most comical description, entitled THE MISER OF BAGDAD. THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
Previous to the Pantomime a brilliant array of EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, comprising every variety of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES, introducing the full strength of the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

THIS EVENING—NEW YEAR GIFTS.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. [See adv.

HARRY GARR, THE UNSOLVED HUMAN PROBLEM.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Now on view, the first annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, Cole's "Cross and the World," and several hundred other paintings and sculptures. Admission to all the galleries of the Academy, 25 cents; season ticket, good for the Winter, $1. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Day and evening. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office of the hall during the day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address MARY B. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ELOCUTION.—AN ACTRESS HAVING ATTAINED the highest rank in her profession, instructs in every style of reading or acting; terms $1 50 per hour, in advance; her references are among the most respectable and highly-cultured in this City. Address for four weeks C. M. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

CLASS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—Those who desire to make Phrenology a profession, and those who would learn to judge readily and correctly of their fellow-men, may receive thorough instruction at the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Class commences Jan. 6.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. For circulars address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROSE HILL HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut. Term commences MONDAY, Jan. 6, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen Saturday, 28th, and Monday, 30th, at No. 245 West 38th-st., New-York.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 8. For catalogues apply to Miss AIKEN, Union-place Hotel, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING, &c., thoroughly taught by a master. Call on or send address to M. NIXON, No. 284 West 11th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

L'ESPINASSE, FORT WASHINGTON, FRENCH INSTITUTE—French the language of the school. Circulars at Nos. 183, 701 and 913 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS, TEACHING ENGLISH branches and music, whose present employer is going South, desires a similar situation; a small salary accepted, or would engage for board alone if allowed two or three hours daily for other pupils; best of reference. Address L. E. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE of District School No. 2, Flatlands, L. I. Apply at the house of STEPHEN L. VANDEVEER, New-Lotts, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 1 to 4 o'clock, Dec. 30 and 31. Take the Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars to the Hunterfly road.

WANTED—AT IRVINGTON, (ON THE HUDSON,) N. Y., a lady to teach the higher English branches and mathematics. None but those fully qualified need apply. Address PRINCIPAL, Irvington, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A GERMAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES an engagement in a family to educate young ladies in music, singing, French, German and Italian languages, drawing, &c. She is capable of superintending a household if required. Salary $1,000. Address Mrs. M. S., Astor House.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH PROFESSOR, speaking fluently English, wishes a few pupils for the evening at his residence. Apply or address G. PHILIPON, No. 29 East 10th-st., from 1 o'clock P. M.

A EUROPEAN LADY GIVES LESSONS in French, music, drawing and painting. Apply at No. 8 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1867.
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7¾,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK, introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
THE BEST AND ONLY BALLET IN AMERICA.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE, CHILD VIVANDIERE.
Splendid Tableaux, Costumes, Marches, Scenery, Premium Transformation, &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from CHARLES DICKENS' beautiful home story of OLIVER TWIST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, E. L. DAVENPORT, GEO. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, G. F. BROWNE, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. LEONARD, W. H. POPE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss MARY SCOTT, Miss CARMAN, Miss J. TIMONY, Miss MONELL.
Box book open six days in advance. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
With its wondrous Railroad Sensation; the great Pier and River Scene by Starlight; the Tombs Trials and all the thrilling and amusing incidents of Life and Love in this great City.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FAREWELL to 1867.

LAST MATINEE OF THE OLD YEAR.
THIS AFTERNOON AND THIS EVENING, SHAKESPEARE'S EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
"The Living Sensation of the Town,"

THE	MATINEE and NIGHT	THRONGED
	MATINEE and NIGHT	
GREAT HIT	MATINEE and NIGHT	EVERY
	MATINEE and NIGHT	
OF	MATINEE and NIGHT	NIGHT and
	MATINEE and NIGHT	
THE SEASON.	MATINEE and NIGHT	MATINEE.
	MATINEE and NIGHT	

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," (Its sixty-fourth representation.)
G. L. FOX .... as .... BOTTOM
Miss ROSA COOKE .... as .... OBERON
A MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES. MRS. D. P. BOWERS IN BOTH.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7¾.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS	MRS. D. P. BOWERS
ONLY LADY AUDLEY	LAST NIGHT OF
MATINEE.	LADY AUDLEY.

MONDAY—Mrs. BOWERS as MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY NEXT—A GRAND NEW-YEAR MATINEE.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 BROADWAY, No. 955 Broadway and No. 185 5th-av.

BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE.

EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Tens of thousands have seen, and hundreds of thousands shall see, THE PILGRIM, before it departs to Boston.
It always has been the best, and now is the cheapest exhibition in New-York. PRICES REDUCED. 50 cents and 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Come early and come often.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

THIS EVENING—NEW YEAR GIFTS.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. [See adv.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF THE LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that all arrangements have been completed for the opening of PIKE'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868, when Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE and Sig. BRIGNOLI, and a brilliant Company will inaugurate a season of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.

RECEPTION OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4, K. T., will hold a RECEPTION AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868.
Music will be furnished by Theodore Thomas' full orchestra. Tickets are limited to five hundred, and can only be procured by Sir Knights and their friends from the following General Committee:
Em. Sir ROBT. MACOY .... No. 432 Broome-st.
Em. Sir J. B. GARDINER .... No. 108 9th-st.
Em. Sir WM. EDWARDS .... No. 362 West-st.
Em. Sir BENJ. F. BRADY .... No. 21 Amity-place.
Em. Sir JOEL B. GORDINEAR .... No. 206 Church-st.
Em. Sir ARTHUR G. SMITH .... No. 212 Canal-st.
Em. Sir STEPH. B. GARDNER .... No. 363 West-st.
Em. Sir THOS. C. CASSIDY .... No. 97 Chambers-st.
Em. Sir JOSIAH SHOVE .... No. 33 Nassau-st.
THOS. C. CASSIDY, Chairman.
S. B. GARDNER, Secretary.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

THIS EVENING—NEW YEAR GIFTS.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. [See adv.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. The annual reports will be read, and trustees, managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services the children's Christmas tree will be exhibited, and tables of refreshments, &c., be in readiness. Friends of the Institution and the clergy generally, are invited to be present.

LECTURES.

"HOW AND WHY I BECAME A CATHOLIC." Lecture by the Paulist Father, Rev. A. YOUNG, at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail as letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

ALL UNFORTUNATES MAY CONFIDENTLY consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Sure and immediate relief in all special complaints. Ladies should consult Dr. Grindle. Relief guaranteed in the most obstinate cases after all others have failed; elegant rooms for those requiring nursing.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause with safety guaranteed; female physician.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints, should call on Dr. WEST, 566 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

WEST INDIES.

Failure of Sancipriam & Co.—The Havana Almacenistas and Their Modus Operandi—Smuggling by Custom-house Officials—The Earthquake at Porto Rico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

The scenes of last December have not yet been forgotten by Havana merchants, and visions of the Court of Bankruptcy, and of a ruined reputation and an empty purse are still fresh in their memory. Perhaps before New Year's Day the play of last year will be reënacted, the prologue being already spoken and the piece itself having in fact commenced. The head of the house of SANCIPRIAN was missing on Saturday afternoon, having that same day been unable to meet his engagements. This house forms one of the celebrated clique of *Almacenistas*, or wholesale grocers, who started the now defunct Bossiers Bank, and who own Barbon's Bank, and control with an insignificant capital all the operations on the wharf. They are virtually the governing power and bosses of the importers and shippers; buy whatever they please and to any amount they choose, fail to meet their engagements whenever any of them feels inclined to do so, present themselves as bankrupts and finally retire to old Spain with a handsome competency.

All these proceedings bring a certain amount of misery to our suffering importers, and inflict heavy losses upon them, especially upon those working with a small capital. The liabilities of SANCIPRIAN & Co., are set down at about $750,000, while their assets must be in a very deplorable condition, as one of the creditors, Mr. E. B., has sold his claim for $10,000—at the rate of twenty cents on the dollar. Other houses with a capital of only $25,000 to $30,000 are involved to amounts ranging from $5,000 to $25,000, and the failure of SANCIPRIAN & Co. bringing them to the very verge of bankruptcy. Everybody who does business on the wharf is afraid that the whole fabric of these *Almacenistas* will tumble down when least expected, and any one conversant with the standing of Havana houses and their mode of operating and giving credit, knows that out of five hundred houses only about thirty would be able to withstand the shock, while the savings bank would be the only banking institution at all equal to keeping its doors open. Only two weeks ago another merchant ran away to New-Orleans; his liabilities, however, were very small, the principal sufferer being the Custom-house. His failure was caused by the rascality of a clerk who, it is said, defrauded the house of over $10,000.

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Gen. LERSUNDI. Steamboats have gone forth to meet him, the streets are to be hung with festoons and flowers, while, best of all, a subscription is to be set afloat to obtain the necessary funds wherewith to start a school for workmen, which is to bear the name of the new Captain-General. The education of the laboring classes and artisans is very much neglected here, and in company with hundreds of lazy drones, they may be seen every evening filling billiard and gambling saloons.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN LADY.

Mrs. C. GOODWIN DE HERNANDEZ, an American lady residing in Guanabacoa, lost her life by being burned to death on Sunday last. She was heating a little varnish over the coals, when her clothes caught fire. She ran into the yard, when her child, a little girl aged two years, seeing her mother in flames and shouting, ran up to her, the fire communicating to the child's clothes at once. Both unfortunates lingered until morning, when death relieved them from their sufferings.

POISONING AFFAIR.

A wealthy negress and four of her slaves, living in the suburb Jesus Maria, died this week from the effects of poison. The case is now under investigation, and promises to give birth to interesting developments.

SMUGGLING IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

A heavy operation in the smuggling line, effected by the employes of the Santiago de Cuba Custom-house, has just been discovered by the authorities. Every official from the Collector (who had only taken the place on the day previous to the discovery) to the doorkeeper has been dismissed; but it is doubtful whether the new law ordering the trial of defaulting and swindling officials of the Revenue department will be put into operation for their especial benefit.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT PORTO RICO.

A letter from Ponce, dated Dec. 2, says: "The 18th of November will ever remain a memorable date for the inhabitants of these vales. The day was very sultry, and about 1 o'clock heavy, sullen, lead-colored clouds began settling down upon the mountains in the distance. The air became close and stifling; not a leaf stirred; not a bird was heard to sing; an overpowering calmness of the atmosphere prevailed; the clouds appeared immovable, and the sun shone with a strange light, its rays tinting the earth with a fiery copper color; the mountains exhaled thick vapors; at intervals deep, rumbling sounds were heard, as prognosticatory of a coming tempest. Finally, at 2:42 o'clock, came the crisis. It is said that the shock lasted forty-five seconds, but others say only forty. The oscillations were regular, excepting the few last, in which some little variations were observed; the direction was from southeast to northwest. Since the earthquake of Santa Rosa, in 1865, no such severe and prolonged shock has been felt. Many persons were in the streets discussing the probabilities of an earthquake, and visiting the points that suffered most on previous occasions, when suddenly a cry was heard. One second after this cry was repeated by thousands of souls, and instantaneously, as if by magic, the town of Ponce was left deserted. "The sea! the sea!" shouted the populace, beside themselves with terror. "The sea is coming!" cried several men rushing past, carrying children in their arms. "Run! run! to the cerro! to the cerro!" shouted others. Such was the severity of the shocks that in the faces of all was pictured anguish and terror. Men, women and children rushed toward the cerro, or heights, with such rapidity that in a minute its broad fields had the appearance of an immense camp. The people—no doubt terrified by the fabulous stories that had been circulated about the submersion of the Island of Tortola—did not stop to reflect, but rushed toward the nearest heights, self-preservation being their only thought. At the cries of "The sea! the sea!" the mother called to her children, the wife to her husband; the air was filled with shouts that caused the stoutest heart to quail. Here a young girl fell to the ground fainting; there a child was seeking its mother, lost in the crowd; a little further on, a poor infirm old man vainly endeavored to reach the high ground; children were clustered around their parents; coaches and men on horseback were going to and fro, bringing weeping women and children; and amid all this disorder and horrible confusion none seemed to give an instant for ascertaining what was in reality taking place. An hour afterward, when calmness and order were being restored, it became known that the sea, half an hour after the first shock, had receded to its natural level, but only to return again, submerging that portion of the town nearest the shore. Beholding the first advance of the sea, several persons on horseback had rushed into the town spreading the alarm; the subsequent panic accomplished the rest. At 5:30 o'clock on the same afternoon a few oscillations were felt, as were also some more severe shocks at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, since which time no record of the shocks experienced has been kept. In consequence of the earthquake, all buildings of masonry have been abandoned, many of them having sustained considerable damage, particularly the theatre, which has one of its lateral walls cracked from foundation to roof. The church has not yet been opened, but it is thought that it has suffered severely. The Government buildings and warehouses near the wharves have also been damaged, and almost all the chimneys of the boiling-houses on the estates have been leveled to the ground. All business is paralyzed, the stores are opened and shut to no purpose. The number of masons and carpenters is inadequate to the amount of work to be done. The time for gathering the crop is upon us, and there is no material wherewith to replace the ruined buildings. Add to this the misery and suffering of those rendered destitute, the exorbitant prices asked for articles of food and raiment that cannot be dispensed with, and what will come next!

A *Te Deum* was sung with great solemnity on Thursday afternoon last at the cathedral, the people thus giving thanks to the Almighty for the cessation of the terrible earthquakes that have affected us during the past six days. The entire clergy in full canonicals officiated. The Captain-General and all the military and civic authorities attended the service, as well as persons of all classes of society, who thronged the naves of the sacred edifice, imploring of the merciful God a cessation of the evils with which we have been afflicted.

QUASIMODO.

Mr. Wilson's Course Relative to Impeachment.

The following letter from Hon. JAMES F. WILSON appears in the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk Eye:*

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the Hawk Eye:

I find in your issue of to-day an article from which I quote the following:

"We are informed by Mr. WILSON that he has not changed his views on the subject of impeaching President JOHNSON, and that he did not take grounds in favor of his impeachment in the canvass which he (Mr. WILSON) made before his constituents in 1866."

This is hardly a correct statement of our conversation, and is, doubtless, the result of inadvertence. You will remember that I said, on the occasion alluded to, that the subject of impeachment had not been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary when I made my canvass in 1866; that I could not have formed an opinion of the particular case at that time; that upon the general case I had not, during that canvass, taken "a strong position in favor of impeachment," as was intimated in the article which you had copied from the Davenport *Gazette*, and of which we were at the time speaking; that I did say that during the canvass of 1866, when it was currently charged that the President contemplated the organization of a Congress to be composed of the supporters elected to that body from the Northern States, and persons claiming seats from the rebel States, and that it was his purpose to protect and maintain such illegal assemblage by force, if necessary, if he should attempt to carry out such a purpose he would be guilty of an impeachable offence, for which he would be immediately impeached, and that I would vote for it; that on the questions presented in the report made to the House of Representatives I had not changed; that I had not taken a position in favor of impeachment except upon a hypothetical case which was not involved in the one against which I reported; that if from the statement of a hypothetical case persons concluded that I was in favor of impeachment generally, I could not help it and that it was not my fault. This is substantially the conversation which transpired between us, and I am sure you will give it to your readers, however unimportant it may seem to you.

My action relative to the proposed impeachment of the President is before my constituents. I have nothing to add to nor take from it. I did what seemed to me a duty, and shall not quarrel with the consequences, whether they be to me personally pleasant or unpleasant. Yours, &c.,

JAMES F. WILSON.

Gen. Butler in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial columns of this morning's TIMES I notice a letter from Gen. B. F. BUTLER and your comments thereon.

You seem to ignore the fact that although Gen. DIX commanded the "Department of the East" at that time, he had about as much to do with preserving the peace of New-York as President JOHNSON had with conducting "SHERIDAN'S ride" or SHERMAN'S great march through Georgia and no more. I do not wish to detract anything from the credit properly due Gen. DIX for what he has done during the war, but I do not see the justice of giving credit to the commander of a department for the meritorious acts of others who may be at the time subordinate to him, yet acting on their own responsibility.

Although before the war I was greatly opposed to Gen. BUTLER, his services at New-Orleans and in New-York should, I think, relieve him from the many calumnies and opprobriums that are now heaped upon him for faults, of which, in common with all mankind, he, of course, has his share.

Whatever may have been his errors and failings as a General in the field, surely the great executive powers he has displayed should give him some place in the esteem of all honest men.

Hoping that, in justice to the General, you will find room to insert this in your columns, I am, yours truly,

S.

Payment of Soldiers' Bounties.

From the Chippewa (Wis.) Union & Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.

O. H. Stillson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th has been received. Congress has done all in its power to hasten the payment of the bounties of the soldiers. Already about 140,000 have been allowed and paid, and I am assured that they are taking up each case in the order in which it was received, and that they are settling such cases much more rapidly than heretofore.

Congress not being satisfied with the progress that was being made in settling these cases, at the July session appointed a committee to investigate the cause of delay. Gen. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, was Chairman of the Committee. He informs me that they will be ready to report in a few days. As soon as that report comes in, and is printed, I will send you a copy.

I need not say that I shall at all times be glad to aid in the procurement of bounty for any one who may be entitled to it, and you will call on me always when you think I can be of service.

Truly, yours, C. C. WASHBURNE.

Letter From Secretary McCulloch.

The President of a Boston bank has received the following letter from Secretary McCULLOCH:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st inst. is received.

There is a good deal of difference of opinion among the members of Congress in regard to what shall be hereafter our financial policy. At the commencement of the session it seemed that the inflationists were in a decided majority; but before the adjournment for the holidays a more conservative spirit was manifested, and I am now quite hopeful that there will be no legislation by the present Congress favorable to the views of Gen. BUTLER or very adverse to those of the Secretary. We shall know better, however, when Congress again convenes.

With thanks for the uniform support which I have received at your hands, I remain,

Very truly yours, H. McCULLOCH.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction during the past fourteen days reveal only the ordinary routine of duties, nothing having occurred during this period at any of the institutions in their charge of special importance.

THE NEW OFFICES.

As before stated in the TIMES the site of the new offices of this department will be taken possession of on the 1st of May next, and as soon after as possible the required building will be raised. That site, it will be remembered, is the lot, 77 by 100 feet, corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street. Although the space will afford increased facility for the conduct of those duties of the department now carried on at No. 1 Bond-street, it will be scarcely adequate to the necessities it is called upon to meet. The daily attendance of those seeking what is known as out-door relief is always great, but is especially so during these Winter months when donations of coal are made. The applicants for this charity not only cram the room where they take their turn, but fill the court-yard and frequently the footpath opposite the offices. They come there, most of them, ill-clad, many of them all but shoeless; they stand waiting their turn for hours, for the work of giving orders must be done systematically and takes time; they are in fact, owing to the absence of proper office accommodation, made to feel most bitterly their poverty and their need. It is to remedy this state of things, which so badly illustrates the spirit of public charity, which the Commissioners claim they do their very best to represent, that the Board proposes in the new structure to provide such accommodation for the out-door poor, when their necessities send them in search of relief in this way, that they will at least be sheltered until their wants obtain a hearing. The lease of the building No. 1 Bond-street expires May 1, the day on which they will come into possession of the site of the new structure. During the erection of the latter they will hire offices somewhere in its neighborhood, and thus save a considerable portion of the $6,000 which they should otherwise have to pay did they renew their lease of the Bond-street offices for another year. They can manage with temporary accommodation of a limited kind for the Summer months, as then the calls upon them are comparatively few.

SCHOOL FOR IDIOT CHILDREN.

The school for idiot children, established in October, 1866, on Randal's Island, is working most satisfactorily. For the ten years prior to the establishment of this institution, a large number of children had been thrown upon the charities of the City. They were filthy in their habits, and, in the words of the annual report for 1866, being "regarded as hopeless of any mental or moral improvement, they were herded together without further care than to feed and clothe them." This condition of these unfortunates had become a matter of painful consideration to the Commissioners, yet they were for many years able to do but little toward the improvement of the children. Ultimately, however, their attention being called to the successful working of the system of education of idiot children adopted by Dr. WILBUR, at the State Asylum, they saw in the adoption of a like plan a fair hope that something really good could be done in this direction. At the request of the Commissioners, Dr. WILBUR visited the island, and made the suggestions since carried out. A school was instituted, and a teacher given to it who had been under special instruction at the State Asylum for three months. There were twelve children placed in her charge at the outset. Now she educates forty-two, and in each of these the benefit derived by judicious instruction is clearly marked. When it is desirable to punish them for any little breach of the discipline, to which even they must in a measure conform, the keeping them away from the school is the punishment, such is their pleasure in the glimpses of knowledge which their limited understandings permit them to receive.

Adroit Safe Robbery—The Alleged Robber Arrested.

Some days ago the safe in the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at No. 229 Broadway, was robbed of about $1,100 under very peculiar circumstances. It had evidently been opened with its key, as there were no marks of any violence whatever having been done the lock. The key was always in the possession of LEROY J. LIVINGSTON, the ticket agent; and he, on the night of the robbery, had met a policeman, and telling him he had been robbed of the safe-key, and exhibiting a cut in his pants near the pocket in proof of the assertion, had asked the officer to keep a watch upon the office. On the morning succeeding the robbery LIVINGSTON had appeared at the office at the usual hour, and told again the story of his pocket having been picked on the previous evening. Mr. JAMES JONES, the General Agent of the Company, at once placed the matter in the hands of the Police, and the case was given to Officer TILLY, of the Third Precinct, and Detective BENNET, of Police Headquarters. Their first step was to examine the cut or rent in LIVINGSTON'S pocket, and finding that the seam had been neatly ripped and that the alleged cut had none of the jaggedness, bore no evidence of having been the hurried work of a pickpocket, they yesterday took LIVINGSTON into custody and locked him up. For a time he denied all knowledge of the robbery and adhered persistently to the story he had first told. He at last, however, it is said by the officers, confessed that he had himself robbed the safe and resorted to the ruse of the ripped seam and the story of the picked pocket to divert suspicion from himself. Only $182 in currency and five English sovereigns were found upon the person of the prisoner, and no trace of the remainder of the stolen money has yet been found. LIVINGSTON has been for some time in the employ of the Company, and formerly bore an irreproachable character, although latterly, it is alleged, it was suspected that he was a defaulter. The case will be fully investigated at the Tombs Police Court.

The Union League Club.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held at the club-room last evening. The attendance was unusually large. The meeting was called that a project might be submitted to the members to lease the club-house of Mr. JEROME, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, for the term of ten years, (with the right to purchase,) for a club-house, that now occupied by the club being inadequate for its purposes. The resolution embodying this proposal was warmly received, and at once adopted. The building in question has a front on Madison-avenue of 50 feet, and on Twenty-sixth-street of 175. The proposed lease will cover the occupation of all the buildings now within the area so bounded—the theatre and stables and the furniture as it now stands. The rental is not yet precisely fixed, but somewhere about $18,000 per annum is the sum. It is expected that the theatre, which accommodates 400 seated, will prove a source of revenue to the Club. It will be let for lectures and the like. It is also mooted that rooms will be provided for members wishing to reside at their Club—bachelors and bachelors *pro tem.*—married members whose ladies are abroad or elsewhere, and also that home accommodation be afforded to non-resident members visiting the City who would prefer the Club *cuisine* to that of a hotel. If the project be carried out as proposed, it is expected that the grand opening night will be on the 22d of February, by which time it is understood the building will be ready for the occupancy of the Club. A resolution was also passed last evening limiting the number of members of the Club to one thousand.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to urge upon the Supreme Court the importance of rendering an early decision in the matter of the *mandamus* against the Board of County Canvassers, directing the Board to canvass the vote for Supervisors.

Resolutions to pay JOHN HOUGHTALIN $500 for services rendered in compiling the annual report of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and the widow of Supervisor ELIJAH F. PURDY $1,740 30 for balance of salary due Mr. PURDY, were adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Nomination of Gen. Grant.

Under the resolutions adopted at the Grant Meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 4th inst., the following Committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry out the objects of that assemblage, and take measures calculated to secure the election of Gen. GRANT for President:

WILLIAM B. ASTOR,	HAMILTON FISH,
JAMES BROWN,	JOHN Q. JONES,
PETER COOPER,	HENRY HILTON,
JAMES H. BANKER,	JONATHAN STURGES,
ROBERT L. STUART,	MOSES TAYLOR,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	SAMUEL WETMORE,
JOHN COCHRANE,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,	FRED'K S. WINSTON,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES HARPER,	BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
C. K. GARRISON,	F. B. CUTTING,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	C. VANDERBILT,

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, Chairman.

The first meeting of this Committee was held on Thursday evening, at the residence of their chairman, and was attended by nearly all the members. After organizing, by the appointment of HENRY HILTON as Secretary, the Chairman proceeded to call the attention of the Committee to a practical discussion of the most feasible method to secure, as far as possible, the object for which they were appointed. In doing so, he said:

"That the meeting of the Committee, although preliminary, was very important, as it was necessary at this time to settle upon a course of action for adoption tending to carry into effect the views of the meeting at Cooper Institute, from which the Committee emanated. The main object being to secure the election of Gen. GRANT, the first thing to consider was how the Committee could aid in bringing about such a result.

He then gave a brief outline of what he regarded as necessary for the Committee to do.

First, He would avoid all conflicts with politicians, who might seek to use the Committee in behalf of candidates for Vice-President or any other position, giving all their efforts in aid of Gen. GRANT alone, upon the platform laid down by the meeting; that is, his past record of services to the country, and a confidence that his judgment in the future, as in the past, might be safely relied on to carry the Government through the many difficulties the country must necessarily encounter during the coming four years.

Second—He would issue a short business circular to all commercial men in the country, urging them to come out and do as had been done at Cooper Institute, not waiting for the politicians to lead, but give in advance of them such an expression of the public opinion in every locality as would leave no doubt as to the choice of the people for President, and thus, as it were, give embodiment to the general public sentiment outside of party men, and force the nomination of Gen. GRANT upon any political convention that might be held, either by Republicans or Democrats.

The names of various persons, to whom he would address this circular, could be obtained from the list of business friends and connections of the members of the Committee throughout the country, so as to embrace every person or firm of importance, exclusively of a business character, adding such others to the list as might be deemed useful with whom to open correspondence.

Mr. STEWART, in expressing his views of the course to be adopted, remarked that it would be perceived he avoided all connection with mere politicians, while at the same time no cause was given them for complaint.

In thus acting, like men of business, they would be showing their fellow-citizens everywhere that they had a decided preference for Gen. GRANT as a safe man to trust as Chief Magistrate, and then as business men ask their commercial friends to come out in public meetings and do likewise. In this manner it seemed to him they would lead and eventually control those who now control the people, and produce a lasting benefit to the whole country, in addition to setting an example for the future which might well be regarded as the beginning of a system to end in the people expressing in all cases, in advance of Conventions, their choice for leading public offices and officials.

In accordance with these views, Judge HILTON submitted the form of a circular letter, which, after earnest speeches by Messrs. Grinnell, Sturges, Garrison, Cochrane, Hilton, Cooper, Dodge, Chittenden and Winston, received the approval of the Committee, and was referred for adoption and circulation to an Executive Committee of five members, composed of Henry Hilton, Moses H. Grinnell, C. K. Garrison, William E. Dodge, John Cochrane, who were also authorized to proceed in the manner suggested by Mr. STEWART, by engaging headquarters and committee rooms, opening correspondence throughout the country, with the business connections of the various gentlemen comprising the committee, and all others disposed to join in popular demonstrations of like character to that had at the Cooper Institute, so as to present the name of Gen. GRANT as the nominee of the people.

Mr. STEWART was made ex-officio member of the sub-committee, a meeting of which, for immediate action, was called for Friday.

Until suitable quarters can be rented, the Executive Committee will meet at the office of its Chairman, HENRY HILTON, No. 262 Broadway.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27—1:30 P. M.

Consols for money and the account, 92¾.
United States Five-twenty Bonds.........72⅛@72¼
Illinois Central Railway shares.........88½
Erie Railway Shares.........49

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 27—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the of issue 1862.........76⅜@76⅝

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 27—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.
Middling Uplands.........7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.........7⅞d.
White California Wheat has declined to 15s. and No. 2 Milwaukie Red advanced to 13s. 9d.
Common Resin has declined to 6s. 6d. for common Wilmington.
Other articles are without change.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27—1:20 P. M.

The prices of all articles in our markets remain the same as reported at 11:15 A. M.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 27—1:20 A. M.

PETROLEUM—45f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

Consols close at 92⅛@92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—There has been but little doing to-day, and the market closed flat at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.........72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares.........88½
Erie Railway Shares.........48½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed without improvement in prices. The following are the authorized quotations:
Middling Uplands.........7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.........7⅞d.
The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

WEEKLY REPORT—The Brokers' Circular to-day reports as follows: "Total sales of the week 41,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales went to exporters and 800 bales to speculators. Total stock in port 473,000 bales, of which 97,000 bales are American."

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. The market for Goods and Yarns is inactive and heavy.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets all close without change from the 1:20 P. M. quotations.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

PETROLEUM—There was little doing to-day in the market, which closed flat and nominal.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR active and firmer; Spring Extras, $8 75 @$9. WHEAT firm but quiet at $1 92@$1 93 for No. 1, and $1 87 for No. 2. CORN—Old is neglected at 84½c.@84¾c.; New quiet at 82½c.@82¾c. OATS quiet and dull at 54½c.@54¾c. RYE quiet and steady at $1 56½@$1 58. BARLEY inactive and nominal. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, nominal, $20 50; Extra Prime, at $15 50. LARD dull and nominal at 11¾c.@12c. GREEN MEATS quiet. HAMS, from the block 10¼c.@11c. SHOULDERS nominal at 6¾c. DRESSED HOGS dull and declined 20c.; sales at $6 80@$7 80. LIVE HOGS quiet; Common to Medium declined 10c.@20c.; sales at $5 75@$7. BEEF CATTLE dull at $4@$4 62½ for fair to medium Cows and Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR unchanged, and in limited demand. WHEAT firmer and scarce; $2 55 was asked and $2 50 offered for No. 1 Red. CORN dull at 83c.@84c. OATS dull at 64c.@65c. RYE, $1 58@$1 60. BARLEY firm at $1 60@$1 70 for Fall. COTTON dull at 13½c. for Middlings. WHISKY in moderate demand at 23c. DRESSED HOGS dull; there is no demand, owing to the warm weather, the best were offered at $8@$8 25 for the first good weather; receipts, 3,200 head: total packing to date, 290,000 head; the total for last season were 462,000 head. MESS PORK held at $21. Gold, 133⅜ buying; 134 selling. Exchange firm.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 27.

The market to-day was devoid of animation, and rates are nominally unchanged. Holders are generally firm, but in the absence of demand, the following quotations are the nearest approach to values: FLOUR—$10 25@$11 for Spring; $12@$12 25 for Amber; $12 50@$14 for White. RYE FLOUR, $8 75. Wheat, $2 15 and $2 08 for No. 1 and Spring. CORN, $1 15 for New and Old, in car lots. RYE, $1 60 for Western. PEAS, $1 20 for Free Canadian. MESS PORK, $22 for heavy; $21 for light. LARD, 13½c. DRESSED HOGS, 8c.@9c. BARLEY, $1 60@1 70 for State and Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 27.

COTTON—Only a small business: Middling Upland, 15⅜c.; Middling Orleans, 16½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude 15c.; Refined, in bond, 22c. COFFEE dull; Rio, 18c.@24c. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES steady. FLOUR dull and prices are unchanged; Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Extras, $8 75@$9 25; Western Extra Family, $9@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 50. WHEAT dull and weak; Red $2 45@$2 50. RYE, $1 75. CORN in good demand; sales 5,000 bushels Old Yellow at $1 40; New do., $1 10@$1 20; Old Mixed Western, $1 33. OATS steady at 80c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR unchanged with a moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13.75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales 260 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 35. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 30. Other grades nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 27.

SUGAR advanced ⅛c. MOLASSES active and unchanged. FLOUR dull and depressed; Double Extra declined 25c.; other grades are unchanged. CORN dull at $1 07½@$1 10. OATS dull and unchanged. PORK very dull and no sales; quoted at $22. BACON nominal and retailing at 10⅝c. for Shoulders, and 15¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD quoted at 13⅝c. for prime Keg, and 14c. for Tierce. Sterling Exchange nominal at 144@147½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅝ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 132½@133.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 27.

COTTON very dull and flat; 15c. was bid for Middling. FLOUR quiet: there is some inquiry for Rio grades of shipping Flour. WHEAT very dull; good Pennsylvania Red, $2 40@$2 45; prime Maryland Red, $2 60@$2 65; choice Virginia Valley $2 75. CORN dull and declined 3½c.; prime dry White, $1 25; Yellow, $1 20@$1 21. OATS dull at 75c.@76c. RYE steady at $1 70. PROVISIONS unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a handsome monthly, devoted to the Science of Man, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Sociology. It is the only Journal of the kind in the world. Terms only $3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Address SAMUEL R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions, Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.

Before this hat was made,
King George was on his throne,
Our fathers all were rebels then,
And fought for Washington;
The Tories cheered for Old King George
The Revolution through,
And bragged about their loyalty
Ere this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
The sons of that base crowd
Revived the cry of "Loyalty,"
And bellowed it aloud;
The Government our fathers made
For them would never do,
And they have torn its bulwarks down
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
There was no public debt,
No greenbacks took the place of gold;
No millionaire had yet
His pile in Seven-Thirties spent,
On which no tax was due;
But each man fairly paid his tax
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
This land was in its prime;
Miscegenation was untaught
In all this happy clime;
And white folks then were thought as
Good as Sambo, Cuff, or Sue;
But things have sadly changed about
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
The poor white man was free,
And every year a bran new boy
Could dandle on his knee;
But now, for every child he has,
He is taxed till all is blue;
But things I tell you were not so
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
Gold dollars did abound,
And not a stamp in all the land,
Could anywhere be found;
But now you dare not kiss your wife
Unless you stamp her, too;
But things I tell you were not so
When this old hat was new.

KNOX has this old hat on exhibition at his popular store, No. 212 Broadway, and as a specimen of the antique, it is decidedly rich and attractive. Compared with the modern fabrics, so tasteful in design, elegant in style, and excellent in manufacture—the perfection of KNOX's ripe experience—it is unquestionably queer. It is a curious instance of the things "that tried men's souls" during the Revolution, and those who call to see it, can, at the same time, select a Holiday Hat for themselves, or a set of magnificent furs for wife, sister or sweetheart—the latter being the description of seasonable present that all ladies appreciate. Those not interested in the subject of the hat-fashion of last century, can make their purchases at KNOX's up-town establishment, No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. Great bargains are obtainable at either store.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T DYE YOUR HAIR

with old dyes or sulphur colorings; injurious and great time and trouble. Try BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC. One application. No preparation used. Five minutes. Colors natural brown or black. Ask for it. Try it. You will use it. Depot No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the Lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for your Christmas presents by having them protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which has never been broken through. One family have already had their presents stolen.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday festivities are imperfect without KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers. Ask for Kent's. Depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS, Wholesale and Retail, a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post-office at 7 A. M.

Mails for Ireland *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.........5 P. M.
North Mails.........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 27—*In steamship Atalanta, from London*—Mrs. Sarah Ann Quails and family, Mrs. Henrietta Carillo, Elizabeth Crowley, Edward Strange, Wm. Hayes, Frans Foese, F. Paul, Jean Lataille, Edward Larthon, Mrs. Berena Carmen Espino, Henry Bryant, Francois Ruppert, Michel Pierre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 7 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 25 | Gov. Island.10 14 | Hell Gate...11 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Cimbria, (Hamb.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore; Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, F. McDonald; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Christel, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Crusader, Bradford, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Bark Transit, Johnson, Aspinwall, J. S. Ingraham.

Brigs Heinrich, (Oldg.,) Tooker, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Sloman & Edye; Brisk, (Br.,) Morin, Trinidad, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados, Bishop Bros.; Mattano, Jarvis, Aspinwall, G. F. F. Dickinson; Charlotte Buck, Gott, Oporto, S. P. Sherman.

Schooners Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Seaver, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Marshal Perrin, Keene, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; James Freeman, Brown, Woods' Hole, Ferguson & Wood; Guiding Star, Blanchard, St. Pierre, Mart., R. P. Buck & Co.; Skylark, Loring, Constantinople, G. Braggioli & Co.; Lucy A. Orcutt, Butler, Baltimore, R. Porter & Co.; Althea, Smith, Cienfuegos, Rubria & Co.; Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Cabarien, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Florence Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, Pinkham, London Dec. 4, via Havre 6th, with mdse. and 319 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship American Eagle, Moore, London and the Isle of Wight Nov. 2, with mdse. to Morgan & Tinker.

Bark Ellen, (Br.,) Murphy, Newcastle, Eng., 56 ds., with mdse. to master. Had fine weather to the Banks, and from there N. W. gales. Dec. 10, lat. 43, lon. 63, experienced a gale from N. W.; shipped a sea, stove bulwarks, cabin doors and filled cabin with water; carried away cutwater, split main and foretopsail.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkins, St. Andrew's, Fld., via Key West 7 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Hart, Para Dec. 6, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Left no vessels. Dec. 24, in a squall from S. E., drifted ashore on Cape Hatteras, and remained two hours; the wind changing, came off with two feet of water in the hold and leaking badly. Nov. 1, on the outward passage, John Jurgenson, of Sweden, first mate, in the act of reefing the mainsail, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Agnes, (Brem.,) Seidenburg, Rio Janeiro 74 ds., with coffee to John S. Wright. From lat. 38 40, lon. 69 40, had strong N. W. gales. Dec. 9, lat. 32 10, lon. 70 18, passed the schr. Jonas Smith, strg. S. S. E., with the loss of her mainmast 6 feet above deck.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Chase, Malaga Nov. 6, passed Gibraltar Nov. 9, with fruit to Miller & Houghton. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Ann, Stull, Monrovia, W. C. A., 55 ds., with mdse. to Ogden & Roberts. Dec. 24, lat. 36 30, lon. 71, passed a number of ship's knees, shooks and other wrecked materials.

Brig Ruby, Hall, Port Morris.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) Sawyer, Demerara 22 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Dec. 20, off Cape Hatteras, in a gale from N. W., lost foresail.

Schr. Edward Dehart, (of Gloucester,) Low, Point Peter, Gaud., 12 ds., with oranges to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Wanata, Hawkins, Neuvitas, Cuba, 10 ds., with sugar to A. Bell's Son. Sld. in co. with brigs Mariposa, for New-York, and Merrana, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abigail C. Woodbury, (of Gloucester,) Walen, Kingston, Jam., 13 ds., and 7 ds. from Inagua, with oranges to Moran & Grimes. Left no vessels at Kingston, Jam.

Schr. John, Falkingham, Elizabethport, with iron for Boston, Mass.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Elizabethport, with coal for Winterport, Me.

Schr. Silver Belt, Haley, Ellsworth 20 ds., with timber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Heath, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Howes, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Signal, Stevens, Norwalk.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Temperance, Mackie, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah R. Smith, Harding, Norfolk, for Salem.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. Tariff, Miller, Rockaway.
Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. James Veveldren, Cavilier, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. T. J. Owen, Davis, Northport.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Crammer, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. James, Mott, Roslyn.
Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.
Schr. Frank Jameson, Jameson, Newark.

BELOW—One ship, anchored on the Bar.

WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arr. steamers Neptune, from New-York; Concordia, from New-Orleans; George B. Upton, from Charleston; ships Coringa, Calcutta; Frederick, Calcutta; Hampden, Calcutta; New-Zealand, Calcutta; barks Alice Tarlton, Surinam; Hawkeye, ——; schrs. Alpha, from Miragoane; David Collins, from Baltimore.

Below—Brigs Jane, from Hayti; Eurus, from Philadelphia.

The brig J. W. Deysko, from Georgetown, S. C., for Bath, was off Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 12 M. to-day.

Spoken—Oct. 27, lat. 33 S, lon. 18 57 E., ship Romeo, from Padang for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. J. W. Whitehouse, from Havana.

Sld. bark Gauss, Bremen.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27—Arr. steamship Ashland, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Dec. 19, brig Susan J. Strout, for New-York next day; schr. Freeman, from Gonaives for Boston same day.

At Monrovia, W. C. A., Nov. 8, brig Samson, hence, just arrived.

At Demerara, Dec. 4, bark Delaware, White, from Baltimore, discg.; brig Jabez, from do. do.; J. P. Anger, hence, discg.; E. J. Palmer, from do. do.

At Point Peter, Gaud., Dec. 14, brig J. W. Simpson, of Boston, just arrived from St. Pierre, Mart.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27—1:20 P. M.—The Cunard steamship China, Capt. Hockley, from Boston on the 18th inst., arrived here to-day en route to Liverpool.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st.

OVERCOATS, $8—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—MELTON, FRIEZE, TWEEDS, PETERSHAM and WATERPROOF OVERCOATS, at from $8 to $15. Also, a large stock of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing of every description at equally low prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $12—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—PILOT, CASTOR, Whitney and Burlington BEAVER OVERCOATS, at from $12 to $25 the Coat; heavy double-breast Beaver Walking Jackets, a most desirable garment for Winter weather, at the lowest prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $20—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—FINE ESQUIMAUX, CHINCHILLA, FUR, VELVET and EDDERDON BEAVER OVERCOATS, at from $20 to $35 the garment. Business and Dress Suits, in great variety of style and texture, at a large percentage below former prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $26—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, and SUITS FINELY EMBROIDERED and BRAIDED. Also, Plain Home and School Suits in great variety, of the newest styles and patterns, gotten up in the best manner, at the most reasonable prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $30—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—Large Stock of FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PIECE GOODS of all kinds will be found in our Custom Department, with the best facilities for getting up garments to order. Every garment warranted as represented. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $35—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—A Fine Stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, comprising everything to be found in a first-class stock, Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Cardigan Jackets, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Socks, &c., &c., all at the most reasonable prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st.

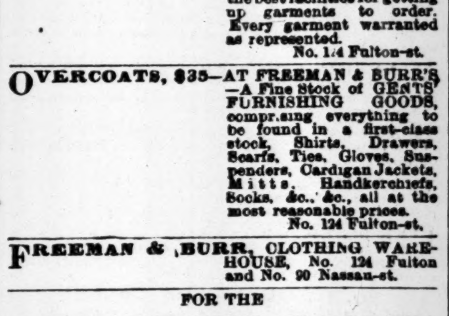
FOR THE NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.

FANCY CAKES,
FRUIT CAKES,
GAME PATTIES,
Boned Turkies,
Pickled Oysters,
Charlotte Russe, Jelly, Ice Cream,
Neapolitan Cream, &c., &c.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

"A LION, LIONESS AND CUBS."—Pictures of the group, with description of habits and character, in the January No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year.

A SUPERB HOLIDAY GIFT.



A TABLE FOR THE HOME CIRCLE,

Combining the Library Table, the Dining Table, and the Billiard Table, either of which can, with a minute's notice, be converted into its appropriate use. For description and price address

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Patentees and Manufacturers,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SMOKING JACKETS, AND OTHER NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, ALL MARKED DOWN.

BEST YORK MILLS SHIRTS THREE DOLLARS EACH.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

"MAY A MAN KILL HIMSELF?"—Read what Napoleon—the First—says on SUICIDE, in the Jan. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-STREET.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK
Of the Celebrated
GORHAM PLATED WARE,
AT RETAIL.
Warranted Superior to the Finest Sheffield Plate.

"EMPERORS AND KINGS OF FRANCE, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, with portraits, characters, biographies and sketches of the countries," given in January No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. First Post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY THE
J. L. HARLEM M'F'G CO.,
SALESROOM NO. 74 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR WILLIAM-ST.

Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article in this department of holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design, plated on white metal, of our own make, and is now RETAILED at wholesale prices. N. B.—Full weight of silver guaranteed.

"CHRISTIAN F. SCHAFER"—The great pedestrian, on his tramp around the world, with portrait and character, in January No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cents, or $3 a year. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, New-York.

Dealing Exclusively in
CALIFORNIA WINES,

and being the only House in the Atlantic States selling the product of their own Vineyards, we can offer inducements to all who desire to purchase PURE AND GENUINE WINES, which no other House can.

FOURTEEN YEARS

spent in the Cultivation and Growth of California Wines has given us a valuable experience; and whenever our Wines are seen in comparison with others, they are acknowledged to be

THE BEST.

Our House having been officially indorsed by the California Wine-Growers' Association, and brands of our Wines accepted and indorsed by the Government Surgeons, as well as by the leading Physicians and Medical Societies in the United States, we consider it no egotism to claim that our brands are

The Standard.

Gentlemen desiring choice Dinner Wines—Invalids wishing a delicate and strengthening Wine—Clergymen seeking a pure Wine for Communion—persons needing Wine for an Evening or Wedding Party—will find in our stock all they can desire, and at much less price than foreign Wines of as good quality. An assortment of Samples sent to any address upon receipt of $3.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., New-York.
108 Tremont-st., Boston.

"A STICK UP NOSE."—What came of it. Those with Roman, Grecian, aquiline, pug, or snub-noses, should read Jan. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with a story of a Nose. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
(LATE A. RANKIN & CO.)
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SCARFS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS, DRESS SHIRTS, AND UNDER-GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 93 BOWERY,
No. 165 FIFTH-AV., and
No. 939 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

"WOULD YOU BE AN ORATOR?"—Read sketches of PATRICK HENRY and EDWARD EVERETT, in Jan. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and learn how to speak. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Sent by first post, by S. R. WELLS, N. Y.

LOGOTROPE.

Reading by machinery. A pretty and instructive toy for children. Amusement and instruction combined. 126,000 sentences can be made with it. For sale by all toy dealers. Manufactured by JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn. Specimen copy sent postpaid on receipt of 60 cents.

FOR THE NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
ARE NOW SUPPLYING THEIR CUSTOMERS FROM
THE BEST CARGOES OF COFFEE
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY,
AND THEY HAVE SELECTED SOME OF
THE VERY CHOICEST
FOR THE
NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.

The Company are putting up this Coffee in nice five-pound packages, which they will deliver in any part of the City of New-York, free of charge, on the receipt of $2, or will collect on delivery, if desired.

This COFFEE can be obtained in one-pound packages, or larger, at any of the Company's Stores mentioned below, at 40 cents per pound.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
HEADQUARTERS:
NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES:
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., N. corner of 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner of Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.

WINTER CLOTHING.

The largest assortment and the PRICES REDUCED LOWER than any other establishment in the City.

F. B. BALDWIN,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

"QUEEN VICTORIA," THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, Queen Isabella, with portraits and sketches of character, are given in January No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year.

WINES.
PURE, GENUINE AND RELIABLE,
AT
NO. 243 BROADWAY.

"Wine that maketh glad the heart of man."

P. J. PORT. P. J. SHERRY.
P. J. BRANDY.

P. J. PORT is fermented with the grape skins which gives it the dark color, rich flavor and heavy body so excellent for consumptives and the weak.

P. J. SHERRY.—The mellow fruitiness of this pure juice wine has gained for it the preëminence among the wines of California, and it is fast taking the place of the imported article. It is the wine most sought after for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, DINNERS, CALLS, RECEPTIONS and other like occasions.

P. J. BRANDY is pure as distilled from the grapes, and is the brand so highly esteemed by the medical profession.

Get the P. J. WINES and BRANDY from the vineyards formerly owned by the old Spanish monk DON PEDRO J**** at Los Angeles, Cal., and be sure of a GENUINE GRAPE JUICE.

LADIES will find the P. J. Wines admirably adapted for the RECEPTION OF THEIR FRIENDS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Assorted cases for the HOLIDAYS sent to any part of New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn free of charge.

The P. J. Wines and Brandy for sale by the case, gallon and bottle by

A. SPEER & CO.,
NO. 243 BROADWAY.
(Opposite City Hall Park.)

"A QUAKER WEDDING," How the thing is done; by one who has been there, in January No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Ask your newsman for it, or send to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

"FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON," FITZ GREENE HALLECK, a Group of Florida Indians, Goldi Man and Woman, Life of Oliver Cromwell, Internal Condition of the Earth, On James Island, S. C., How Idiots May be Trained, Heads and Hearts, Uses of Culture in the Ministry, &c., in January No. Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 143, Dec. 27, 1867.
32, 39, 37, 4, 60, 3, 8, 50, 10, 58, 73.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 144, Dec. 27, 1867.
62, 41, 28, 60, 42, 64, 22, 12, 17, 1, 40, 23, 41, 32, 6.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 43, Dec. 27, 1867.
33, 45, 42, 28, 14, 16, 56, 8, 30, 58, 5, 32, 51.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 44, Dec. 27, 1867.
12, 10, 60, 40, 17, 54, 25, 62, 27, 42, 49, 57.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

"THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE"—His picture and a sketch of the boy is given in January No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

S. R. WELLS, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

REV. DR. FORBES WILL PREACH in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½. Full choral service.